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FORCES.

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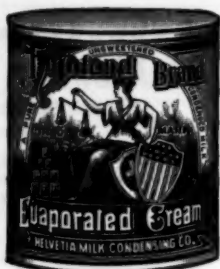
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## FROM PRESIDENT DIAZ OF MEXICO.

Mexico, Junio 14, de 1902.

Senor Lte. Cornél, William Conant Church,  
New York.

Estimado Senor:

Contestando la atenta carta de vd. de 21 del pasado, le diré con franqueza que no habiendo observado cuidadosamente la Academia Militar de West Point, no me considero juez competente para ratificarla. Sin embargo, si he de juzgar por los frutos que ha dado esa importante institución, no puedo menos que expresar mi justa admiración en los siguientes terminos:

El conocimiento que tengo de la historia militar de los Estados Unidos, sobre todo desde su gigantesca guerra entre el Norte y el Sur hasta nuestros dias, así como mis relaciones privadas con los ilustres Generales Grant, Sheridan y otros de reputación universal, educados todos en la celebre Academia de West Point, me hacen considerar ese Colegio como el Seminario de guerreros distinguidos de que justamente se envanere su patria.

Dando a vd. las gracias por el exemplar de su libro "La vida del General Grant," quedo de vd. afmo Servidor,

PORFIRIO DIAZ.

[Translation.]

Mexico, June 14, 1902.

Lieut. Col. William Conant Church,  
New York.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your courteous letter of the 21st of last month, I may say frankly that, not having carefully observed the Military Academy of West Point, I do not consider myself a competent judge as to its merits.

Nevertheless, estimating that important institution by its fruits, I cannot do less than express my just admiration in the following terms:

The knowledge which I have of the military history of the United States, above all from the gigantic war between the North and the South, down to the present time, as well as my private relations with the illustrious Generals Grant, Sheridan and others, all educated in the celebrated Academy of West Point, leads me to the conclusion that the college is a school of famous soldiers, upon which the country justly prides itself.

Thanking you for the copy of your book, "The Life of General Grant," I remain your most attached servant,

PORFIRIO DIAZ.

The long contest over the nomination of William Crozier, for Chief of Ordnance of the Army has ended, as all such contests may be expected to end, in the confirmation by the Senate of the President's appointment. It is so clearly the prerogative of the Chief Magistrate to make his own selection in such cases that it is difficult to see how the Senate can refuse to accept the Presidential nomination, except in a case of such exceptional unfitness as to demonstrate the impolicy of his choice even to the President himself. No man can justly allege that General Crozier lacked any qualification for his place except seniority and this the law does not require. The final result is to put at the head of the Ordnance Corps an able, progressive, and broad-minded man who will infuse unwonted activity into a department which has suffered in the past for want of just such leadership as is now promised it. It is unfortunate that competent men who have served long and faithfully in the Ordnance should have been passed over, but this is a matter that concerns the interest of individuals rather than that of the Corps as a whole. The attempt to discredit General Crozier, because he has brains enough to

be an inventor, has been a signal failure. We are quite sure that those who have feared lest his interest in his own invention would disqualify him from exercising an impartial judgment in determining the merits of other men's inventions, will find that they have been unnecessarily alarmed. General Crozier is now in a position where he is bound more than ever by considerations of honor and professional duty to give righteous judgment, and there need be no fear on the part of any one that he will fail in his duty. We look in the future for the establishment of more harmonious working relations between Ordnance and Artillery than ever before, and an increase in the prestige and influence of the Ordnance Department. Certainly, this will be a result by which all Ordnance officers will profit equally with the Army as a whole. And so we bid welcome to William Crozier as Chief of Ordnance, wishing him a long and prosperous career as the leader of the body of men who have been chosen by careful selection from the Army to have charge of the preparation of our implements of war. We believe that under the direction of the new Chief individual abilities and progressive ideas will count for more than they have under some of those who have heretofore reached the head of the Corps through the operation of the law of inertia and by virtue of their possession of a sound constitution and a good digestion. Gray hairs are, as they should be, "a crown of rejoicing," but they are not always proof of superior wisdom or ability. If General Crozier at forty-seven may be considered to be "troubled with youthfulness," it is a disease for which time has a certain remedy.

Our correspondent at Fort Riley, Kas., writes that the tests of the new field pieces and material held there have been completed, the guns shipped to the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds and all connected with the work who joined from other parts have departed for their respective stations. The firing on Monday, June 22, the day of the return of the 6th Battery with the pieces from the 150 mile practice march to Topeka and return, was of a very thorough character, the shots fired numbering 92, both shrapnel and shell being used. The real object of this test was to show up the working of the guns after such an exhaustive march, the guns being put into action without receiving any cleaning whatever. The practice began at about two in the afternoon and was continued without interruption until 5 o'clock. The first targets used were the standard land targets 10 by 20, three in number, on line, with 50 yards interval between them, the range being 6,000 yards. Next came the silhouette targets, representing bodies of infantry in attacking formation. These figures were arranged in sets of four, six deep, with three columns of each, the intervals between columns being 50 yards, and the range at 4,000 yards. These targets were badly shattered and plainly demonstrated what little chance a column advancing in the open to the attack has when modern artillery is playing upon it. The last series of firing was at a skirmish line formation. Although rapidity and accuracy were the main considerations in this afternoon's practice, the lateral movement of the pieces was closely watched. The barrel, having a pivotal movement within a certain arc, can be moved without the trail from its original position, after the spade has been sunk in the ground. With the exception of one gun, the Bethlehem, No. 2, (Lewis gun) the work was of a high order, the Ehrhardt (German) and the Ordnance Long Recoil being by long odds the favorites. In fact it is rumored that the former has had somewhat the better of the argument throughout. Tuesday and Wednesday witnessed the final firing tests and by Friday noon, the entire equipment had been cleaned, put in ship shape order and placed in cars for the return trip to the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds. The 6th Field Battery, both officers and men, are entitled to no little praise for the manner in which they have assisted in the carrying out of these tests, for without regard to hours; from early morning until late in the evening, they have worked willingly and intelligently, and in this new work they have shown to a marked degree the intelligence of the average American soldier. Several of the 6th Battery have already showed themselves to be crack gunners with the new pieces. Indeed, so marked has it been that Capt. G. W. Burr, Ord. Dept., in charge of the tests, has constantly remarked upon it.

Representative Landis, of Indiana, enlivened the House debate on the Philippine bill on June 23 by charging the minority party with having plunged the country into war and then running away from its responsibilities. Continuing, he praised the work of Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston and other officers, saying: "For Funston's courage and gallantry a sword has been presented to him, as one will be in a few days to Major Waller down in the State of Virginia as we will give one to Gen. J. Franklin Bell when he comes home, and as we will gladden the heart of that old Ohio mother when we give a sword to Gen. Jacob H. Smith." This is a reminder that American feeling with regard to the officers and men of the Army must be measured not by the reckless utterances of irresponsible politicians but by the manner in which they are received by the people at large upon their return from the distant fields where they have planted the flag.

The House Committee on the Library has reported in favor of the passage of H. R. 12202, for the erection in Washington of a statue of Paul Jones, "the founder of the American Navy." The principal facts in the life of Jones are given in the report, the Com-

mittee believing them ample justification for the passage of the bill. In closing the report says: "Jones was a hero, but he was far more than a hero. He possessed an organizing mind and a fertility of resource which no difficulties could exhaust. He was compelled to create the opportunity which he had for serving his country. He also possessed the qualities of a great naval commander. Napoleon said that if he had lived France might have had an admiral, and he lamented that Jones could not have been matched somewhere against Nelson with 'fairly equal force.' So far as he was permitted he laid the foundation of the sea power of his country upon broad lines. His brilliant career has been an inspiration to the service to which he belonged from the day he won for it its first victory. By erecting a monument to him at the capitol of the nation we shall do homage to a splendid fame, and at the same time honor the American Navy, of which he was the heroic founder."

A provision of the Military Academy bill just passed by Congress gives to the professors and the associate professors at West Point the actual rank in the Army corresponding to the assimilated rank which they have heretofore had, with the proviso that they shall exercise command only in the academic departments of the Military Academy. Secretary Root recently announced several important changes in the course of instruction at West Point on the recommendation of the superintendent of the Academic Board. The most important is the one giving instruction for a full year in Spanish, the same time being allowed to that language now as to French. In order to accomplish this mathematics have been curtailed somewhat in the third class year, and the time devoted to philosophy has been slightly shortened. Practical field surveying is apparently to be made more thorough, being taken out of the mathematical course and placed by the new regulations among the practical subjects for summer drill with considerable time devoted to it by the Department of Practical Military Engineering. Another subject to which attention has been directed by the recent wars is that of military hygiene, which is provided for in the recent order by a course of twenty-four lectures.

The Navy Department is in receipt of reports concerning the necessity for repairs on the battleships Alabama and Kearsarge as a result of their stay in tropical waters during the past winter. These reports estimate about \$10,000 as the cost of this work, and it is almost entirely due to the fact that these ships are not of the sheathed type so necessary for economy and efficiency. The average cost for sheathing a vessel of the displacement of the Alabama is not far from \$170,000, this including sheathing, coppering and all incidental work. These vessels must be docked about twice a year during their cruising life, which we may estimate at not far from ten years, and it can be easily computed that the sheathing system will eventuate in an economy of many thousands of dollars over the actual expenses of maintaining the same ship afloat with a naked bottom. This does not take into the reckoning the increase in efficiency incident to the ability to maintain a higher average speed during the cruising life of a sheathed ship as compared with one not sheathed. The account will be found to be strongly on the side of the sheathed ship.

The recent decision by Secretary Moody that all coal barges are to be built under the Bureau of Construction and Repair emphasizes the position taken by the Department that all technical work must be carried out by the bureau charged with that type of construction regardless of the particular use to which the construction is to be applied when completed. So it is fair to assume that all ships, boats, barges, in fact everything which can be called a floating erection will be built by the bureau in charge of Naval Constructor Bowles. If this idea were but carried out in other directions the Bureau of Steam Engineering would be placed in charge of the erection and installation of every sort of steam machinery employed on board our vessels and steam steers, captains, the machinery actuating motors, etc., and many of the difficulties encountered in the past would be eliminated from our service. In many vessels in commission the commanding officer has placed the auxiliaries under the full control of the officer charged with the steam machinery of the ship and the results have been excellent in every way.

Considerable pressure has been brought to bear upon the Secretary of War in behalf of lieutenants of the Army who have failed to pass examination for promotion, the object being to persuade him waive their deficiencies and advance the candidates. The Secretary has rejected these appeals, however, stating that the standard of efficiency in the Army must be maintained, and that officers who do not conform to it must take the consequences. The majority of those who have recently failed are lieutenants of the Artillery Corps and all of them entered the Army from civil life. Secretary Root remarks that these young men had ample time to prepare themselves for advancement and that for the disappointment of failure they have only themselves to blame. The Secretary's attitude is not only fair and just, but is entirely in accord with sound military policy.

As indicating the changes which have occurred in the 9th U.S. Infantry in the last four years, Col. Charles F. Robe who arrived at San Francisco on June 20 with 400 members of that command says that of that number there are not more than thirty-five who were with the regiment in Cuba in 1898.



The new Secretary of the Navy proposes to make a most radical change in the division of work and management of affairs at the Navy Department. According to Mr. Moody's plan the work of the Navy Department will, in the future, be divided under two heads; first, the matters devoted to the personnel, and, second, those relating to the material of the Navy. It is proposed to place the Division of the Personnel under the exclusive control of the Bureau of Navigation and the Division of the Material under the Assistant Secretary of the Navy. The Secretary himself will act in the capacity of the highest court and will have a general supervision over the work of the entire Navy Department. So far Secretary Moody has not definitely stated to the Navy that this plan will be adopted, but he has outlined it in writing to each bureau chief, with orders that each submit his views as to the advisability of the scheme. The Secretary believes that such division of the work of the Department will greatly facilitate matters before the Department and will make far greater efficiency there. That the Bureau of Navigation should have complete supervision over details of officers, recruitings, advanced instruction for both officers and men, promotions, and, in fact, all matters relating to the personnel of the Service the Secretary is convinced. He also regards it as eminently necessary that the Bureaus of Construction, Steam Engineering, Yards and Docks, Supplies and Accounts, and Equipment should work harmoniously under the direction of an official with power such as the Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Many of the bureau chiefs are opposed to the plan of the Secretary, and it is not believed that it will work to the best advantage of the Service. Already adverse comment has been made by some of these officers, but nevertheless it seems to be the opinion that the scheme will be adopted. Some officers do not believe that the bureaus coming in the Division of the Material should be placed under one head. They cannot see the advantage in such a plan. There is some objection on the part of officers to having the Bureau of Navigation handle all matters of a legal character arising in the Navy and relating to the personnel of the Service. Of course many of the duties assigned to the Bureau of Navigation under the plan already come under that bureau.

The question of precedence that has recently arisen in the General Board of the Navy as between Rear Admiral Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation and Rear-Admiral Bradford, has not yet been finally decided and will probably be sent to the Attorney General for settlement. The question involved is of much more general interest than is supposed. Rear-Admiral Taylor is actually a rear-admiral and is carried as such on the Naval Register, but was only appointed to that grade within a recent time. Rear-Admiral Bradford is carried on the Naval Register as a captain, but holds the rank of rear-admiral by virtue of his assignment as chief of a Navy Department bureau, about three years ago, before Admiral Taylor was either promoted to be a rear-admiral or became one as chief of bureau. The Navy is divided in its opinion as to which officer takes precedence. The legal authorities are also divided and it therefore follows that the matter will have to be submitted to the Attorney General. His decision will not only settle the case of Rear-Admiral Bradford but will, as well, determine how all bureau chiefs will take precedence when serving with rear-admirals whose appointment took place at a date later than their assignment as chiefs of bureaus.

That only eighteen out of one hundred and twenty-nine applicants for appointment as assistant surgeons in the Army should be able to pass the necessary examination before the examining board which has been sitting in Washington since April, is a result which is both surprising and embarrassing to the War Department. It is surprising because the Medical Corps of the Army has hitherto been regarded as one of the most attractive branches of the Service for young men entering from civil life and consequently no difficulty has been experienced in filling vacancies with competent surgeons. It is embarrassing because the Surgeon General fears that it will be impossible to fill the forty-eight existing vacancies in time to relieve the considerable number of young surgeons now in the Philippines whose terms of duty will expire in the autumn. The situation is said to be without precedent in the history of the Medical Corps, and the result will be another sitting of the examining board in October, the purpose of the Department being to make special efforts in the meantime to secure the attendance of a large number of candidates who can qualify for commissions. Young and competent surgeons desirous of entering the Service on attractive terms so far as rank and pay are concerned will never have a finer opportunity than the present.

The executive committee of the council of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers invites correspondence concerning papers to be read at the tenth annual meeting in November next. It is quite important that the papers should be in print 30 days before the meeting, so that they can be distributed in advance. Members who desire to submit papers or who have suggestions to make are requested to communicate with the secretary, Naval Constr. W. L. Capps, at their earliest convenience. The council is authorized to offer a prize not exceeding \$200 in value for the best paper upon some subject, directly pertaining to naval architecture or marine engineering. Papers submitted in competition for the prize must be sent to the secretary before Octo-

ber 1, and should be plainly addressed and marked in one corner "For Prize Competition," and underneath, the motto or other distinguishing title of the sender. In a sealed envelope similarly addressed should be enclosed the name of the sender and his motto or distinguishing title. Further information on the subject of papers to be read at the tenth annual meeting will be furnished on application to the secretary, at 12 West 31st street, New York.

While the acquittal of Capt. John L. Hines, of the 23d U.S. Inf., by the court-martial which recently tried him at Plattsburg, N.Y., on charges of cruelty to an enlisted man while the regiment was on duty in the Philippines will cause no surprise among those familiar with the facts in the case, it will be none the less gratifying to the captain's friends and admirers. The charge against Captain Hines was preferred by one Penlow, a chronic trouble maker, who was arrested at Jolo for robbing the post office. He was strung up by the thumbs under the captain's orders for five minutes in an effort to compel him to name his accomplices, but it was shown at the trial that his heels were touching the floor and that his pain, if he had any, was trifling. He was subsequently convicted of the robbery and is now serving a sentence of five years' imprisonment in the Philippines. It was upon his complaint that Captain Hines was tried. That an officer should be arraigned before a court-martial on the accusation of a convicted thief and all-around rogue seems something of a hardship.

In response to a resolution adopted by the House, the Secretary of State has submitted a report which shows that thirteen persons claiming to be citizens of the United States and captured while acting with the Boer forces in South Africa are or were held by the British Government as prisoners of war. The Secretary states that whenever a complaint of illegal detention has been made by a person claiming American citizenship the matter has been promptly investigated by the United States authorities, but that in no case has the result of the inquiry justified the Government in asking the release of a prisoner on that ground. The Ambassador of the United States at London, the Secretary adds, has made several efforts to obtain the release of these prisoners on parole on the understanding that they should return to the United States, but the uniform reply of the British Government has been that applications for release would not be considered except in cases where prisoners were seriously ill. It is probable, however, now that peace has come, that all these prisoners will soon be set free.

When the body of Col. John M. Stotsenburg, 1st Nebraska Vol. Inf., was brought from the Philippines in May, 1899, on the U.S. transport Sheridan, a chest which contained his personal belongings, including his sabre, a double-barrelled shotgun, etc., was lost, and careful and persistent search has failed to recover it. As it was not permanently marked, it is thought that the label may have been removed and the chest have fallen into the hands of some command or person returning about that time, who would return it if the owner's address were known. The box was Manila made, of a hard native wood, and can, for that reason, be readily identified. Any person having knowledge of it is earnestly requested to communicate with Mrs. Stotsenburg, No. 531 Eighteenth street, N.W., Washington, D.C., or with Capt. Henry Romeyn, U.S.A., retired, 714 Twentieth street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

In reply to the resolution introduced by Alderman Tebbetts and passed recently by the New York Board of Aldermen, Capt. Tiemann N. Horn, Art. Corps, has sent to the President of the Board a letter which appears in the City Record, the official journal of the city. Writing from Fort Hancock, Captain Horn says: "A recent New York morning paper reported that your honorable body has passed 'unanimously' a resolution of confidence in the United States Army and praise of its service under present conditions. As a humble member of that Army I thank you heartily for it. Unanimous praise is so rare now that such a compliment is deeply appreciated by those whose only object is to serve the flag and the Government; in other words, the people. A resolution passed thus unanimously by a mixed political body of representative men makes us feel great pleasure and experience new hope."

A beautiful new driveway is to be built on the river road to the Army post at Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark. Commencing at a point near the end of the upper bridge on the north side, the road will run to the base of Big Rock and will afford a convenient and short route to Fort Logan H. Roots. County Judge W. M. Kavanaugh and Capt. W. A. Campbell, 22d U.S. Inf., commandant of the Army post, are co-operating in the movement. Captain Campbell is doing everything he can to improve the post which is situated on Big Rock, two hundred and fifty feet above the Arkansas River, and affords a most beautiful view of Little Rock and the valley of the Arkansas. There are 1,100 acres in the reservation and about five miles of shady, meandering drives which the people of Little Rock greatly enjoy. Moonlight picnics are greatly in vogue at present.

No company in the Army has finer or more attractive quarters than Co. F of the 23d Infantry, says the Evening News of Plattsburg, N.Y. This is due to Captain Schley, the company commander. When the company

came to Plattsburgh Barracks they had over \$1,000 in the company fund. After his arrival here Captain Schley, after a conference with the men, decided to spend at least a portion of this fund in beautifying and adding to the comfort of the quarters. The company now has the most complete library at the post, the halls are covered with matting while carpets and rugs cover the floors of the squad-rooms. Potted plants and flower beds adorn the front of the building and a sailboat, fully rigged, has recently been purchased for the use of the men. A complete outfit for a baseball team is owned by the company, and in their reading-room will be found daily papers and monthly magazines.

The people at Port Townsend, Washington, are very anxious to have a band stationed at Fort Worden, the headquarters of the 126th Company of Coast Artillery. Following on the precedent established in manning Fort Worden, writes a correspondent, prompt steps will be taken to secure the establishment of a sufficient force at Fort Casey, on Whidby island across the inlet from Port Townsend. At the present time the fort is garrisoned by a joint detachment made up of men from the 26th and 94th companies of Fort Flagler, and the force is totally inadequate to properly care for the superior and expensive ordnance which has been established there. Colonel McCrea reported this fact with a recommendation for more men several weeks ago, and it is now announced that two full companies will be detailed to Fort Casey at an early date.

The U.S.S. Kentucky has been docked for the usual semi-annual examination and overhauling made necessary by the fact that this fine vessel is not provided with a sheathed bottom. By courtesy of the Japanese naval authorities the Kentucky was permitted to use the Government dock at Yokosuka, a fine naval station some forty miles distant from Yokohama and provided with all modern appliances and machinery for the construction and repair of warships of the largest size. Following this docking and painting the Kentucky will probably extend her cruise the coming summer to include the larger portion of the station from Nagasaki in the south to Hakodate in the extreme north. At last accounts the ship's company was well.

In the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of June 21 we gave some of the most important changes in Army uniform proposed by the special board, of which General Hughes is the president. The board has now practically completed its work and the recorder is preparing the report which will be submitted to the Secretary of War early in July. One of the most far-reaching changes that the board will recommend is the substitution of maroon color for green as the characteristic mark of the Hospital Corps. The board will recommend that in the future the stripes on the trousers of the Hospital Corps men and the chevrons of the non-commissioned officers be of a maroon color.

A justly indignant correspondent says: "While millions are wasted in all branches of the Service the Administration cannot spend a hundred dollars or so in informing the families of the soldiers who were 'seriously' wounded at Bayan whether those soldiers are alive or dead. The fight was on the 2d of May. It is now nearly July, and these soldiers' homes are shrouded in apprehension and gloom all this time, waiting for and fearing the worst. The Administration will not even furnish a postal service to Manila, that is, a service that is not a disgrace to the towns. It is not the Democrats alone who are abusing the soldiers and their friends."

The cannon captured on the walls of Peking and presented by the Military Order of the Dragon to the museum at West Point a year ago was found to be loaded and is still loaded. Headquarters of the Military Order of the Dragon is still at Peking, but will probably be established later in Washington, D.C., and an Annapolis commandery established at the Naval Academy.

After a study of our Naval Appropriation Bill the British United Service Gazette notes that in America a 16,000-ton battleship runs into a cost of about \$1,506,000, as compared with £1,200,000 in England. So a 14,000-ton cruiser will cost £1,340,000, whereas in England a similar vessel fitted for sea can be completed for less than a million.

An article on "The New Naval Academy," by Comdr. Richard Wainwright, Superintendent of the Academy, appears in the World's Work for July, reviewing the past history of the Academy, explaining the plans for its future, and giving an outline of the course of instruction at Annapolis. Many excellent illustrations accompany the article.

Members of the Navy Athletic Association desiring tickets to the annual Army-Navy football game at Franklin Field, Nov. 29, are requested to send their names, number of tickets desired, and addresses to the Secretary of the Navy Athletic Association, U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Following is the schedule of the football games of the Naval Academy for the fall of 1902: Oct. 4, Georgetown; 11, Princeton; 18, Leigh; 22, University of Pennsylvania; 25, Dickinson. Nov. 1, Pennsylvania State College; 8, Lafayette; 15, Bucknell; 19, Columbia; 29, West Point.



The agreement of the conference committee on the isthmian canal question in favor of the construction of a canal on the Panama route is a long step toward the execution of that great project. The Senate bill to which the members of the conference committee have unanimously agreed, provides for the purchase of the property and concessions of the Panama Canal Company for \$40,000,000 if a legal title thereto can be obtained and for the building of a canal, under the supervision of a commission to be selected by the President, at a cost of not more than \$175,000,000. It is stipulated, however, that if a clear title to the property of the Panama Canal Company cannot be obtained, the canal shall be built on the Nicaragua route at a cost not to exceed \$180,000,000. The bill makes a cash appropriation of \$10,000,000 to be immediately available for constructive work, no matter which route is selected, and authorizes an issue of \$130,000,000 of two per cent bonds to raise additional funds when required. The bill passed the House on June 26 by a vote of 252 to 2.

Admiral George Dewey, U.S.N., appeared before the Senate Committee on the Philippines on June 26 and testified that he never made any promise of independence to the Filipinos, that he never saluted Aguinaldo's flag, and that he never dreamed that the islanders wanted independence until he received their declaration, which he considered of such little consequence that he mailed it to Washington instead of sending it by cable. The Admiral stated that the Spanish Governor General of Manila virtually surrendered the city to him on May 1, but that the Governor demanded for the sake of his honor that the Admiral should fire on the city, which was done, but the Spaniards made no reply. This information, the Admiral said, had never been published, but was a bit of history which he was reserving to write himself. He made no response to Aguinaldo's proclamation of independence, and considered the Filipinos very ungrateful for turning against the United States.

In the course of his cross examination on June 27, Admiral Dewey expressed the opinion that Aguinaldo was at Manila only for "money and loot." "Did you believe that he was uttering falsehoods?" Senator Patterson asked. "Absolutely," the Admiral replied decisively. "He was there for money. Independence never entered his head. He was there for loot and money. I had not much to do with him after the Army came."

The Surgeon General of the Army has received the monthly health report of the Division of the Philippines for the month ending May 15, 1902. The death rate for the month was 001, which is the lowest yet recorded. There were no deaths of soldiers during the month in the city of Manila and the chief surgeon remarks that practically all of the deaths of soldiers in the Archipelago from disease were directly caused by disobedience of orders. Orders have been issued, the report states, directing all troops on marches to drink only distilled water and eat only prepared cooked American food. The total number of cases of cholera in Manila during the month ending May 15 was 1,005 with 800 deaths. Of these 23 were Americans, of whom 18 died, and 13 were Europeans, of whom 10 died. In the provinces there were 3,210 cases of cholera with a total of 2,322 deaths.

Gen. J. F. Bell, U.S.A., in a telegram to General Chaffee, under date of Batangas, P.I., May 7, paid the following compliment to the 5th Infantry: "In order that I may assign troops to permanent stations intelligently, please let me know if it is your intention to take the 5th Infantry Battalion, now in this brigade, for duty elsewhere. . . . You have spoken of the 5th Infantry Battalion in a way that led me to think you might contemplate using it elsewhere. If you should need more troops in Mindanao I can recommend the 5th Infantry Battalion highly to you. It is 600 strong and all of its officers have had considerable experience in Philippine warfare. They have served under my observation both in the north and down here, and are rather exceptionally efficient in the field service."

It has been stated upon excellent authority that Comdr. Richard Wainwright will remain on duty as Superintendent of the Naval Academy until next spring, when he will be detached from that service and given command of a ship. Capt. W. H. Brownson, now in command of the Alabama, will succeed Commander Wainwright as Superintendent of the Naval Academy. It is understood that Capt. Charles H. Davis, now Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, will be the next commander of the Alabama. Captain Davis will certainly be relieved from his present duty and sent to sea. The successor of Captain Davis, at the Naval Observatory has not yet been decided upon.

Secretary of the Navy Moody has decided that the Pacific Station shall be increased in force, and brought up to a correct standard in keeping with the importance of the interests involved. As a beginning the U.S.S. Adams and the Marblehead will soon be directed to report to Rear Admiral Casey for duty in the squadron under his command. These two vessels, however, will hardly be sent to the Pacific until after the winter maneuvers, which are now in preparation by the North Atlantic Squadron, have been concluded.

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy and the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation are working out a scheme

which will place all vessels in commission undergoing repairs under the direction of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy instead of under the Bureau of Navigation. Under the regulations as they now exist when a vessel goes into commission she is placed under the direct orders of the Bureau of Navigation, no matter whether she is laid up for repair or not. Ships out of commission being repaired come under the Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

The Secretary of the Navy this week received an ominous warning of impending disaster to the Navy from "Prof. Gustave Meyer of Hoboken, N. J." This scientist writes to the Secretary: "As a young American astrologer I write to advise you and warn all naval commanders to guard our naval vessels during July 2, 3, 4, 6, 17, 18, 20, 29, 30, and 31, as much evil is indicated to our Navy during those dates; in particular during the 2, 3, 4, 6, 18, 30." The alleged scientist gives no further particulars and does not disclose the nature of the danger which threatens the Navy. Let all naval officers beware.

An Army officer writes from Fort Assiniboine, Mont., "The JOURNAL deserves—and I am sure it has—the gratitude of every officer of the Army and every well wisher of the Service for its dignified and able—indeed magnificent—defense of the Army against ignorance, prejudice and malice in the last few months of its history. It would be an untold benefit to the country if every reasonable thinking man in the land could have the advantage of its manly, clear and forceful statements on every point that has been brought up. The JOURNAL is sure to make friends and champions for the Service wherever it goes."

According to a decision made by the Secretary of War, a soldier who has been honorably discharged from the Army after serving a full enlistment of three years or a portion thereof and again enlists within three months thereafter is eligible to apply for the privilege of purchasing his discharge during the second year of each re-enlistment and until he shall have completed five years service, when the privilege ceases. The purchase price in the first month of the second year of such re-enlistment will be \$120 and \$5 less during each succeeding month of the period of eligibility.

Owing to the pressing need for hospital stewards in the Philippines it has been found necessary to appoint immediately seven of the candidates for the position who, in the recent examinations, made an average of over 90 per cent. The appointment of these men still leaves twenty-three vacancies to be filled after the receipt of the examination papers from the Division of the Philippines. The examination is essentially competitive.

Orders have been cabled by the Secretary of War to Major General Chaffee directing him to order to this country for trial by court-martial Capt. James A. Lynch, 28th Inf., who is now with his regiment in the Division of the Philippines. Captain Lynch's trouble it is said, grew out of his disinclination to make an exact statement of his financial affairs to the authorities at Washington. What his financial difficulties are is not yet stated.

Upon the retirement of Major Gen. John R. Brooke, Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur will be placed in command of the Department of the East and Major General Bates will be relieved from the command of the Department of the Missouri and given the command of the Department of the Lakes. Who will succeed to the command of the Department of the Missouri has not yet definitely been determined.

Rear Admiral Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and Rear Admiral Bradford, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, are both in favor of the plan to place naval officers in command of colliers in the naval service. Secretary Moody believes that colliers can satisfactorily be used as training ships, and it is possible that they will be utilized for such service.

The officers and men attached to the Dixie will be transferred to the Panther, now lying at the League Island Navy Yard, which will carry out pretty much the same itinerary as has been arranged for the Dixie.

#### THE QUESTION OF LINEAL RANK.

There is not the remotest chance that the resolution introduced in the House and Senate this week "to fix the lineal and relative rank of officers of the Army in the Artillery Arm promoted or appointed to vacancies created or caused by the Act of Feb. 2, 1901," will pass Congress this session. In fact, serious opposition to the passage of the resolution has risen in the Senate Committee on Military Affairs and no further means will be taken to press the measure. In support of the resolution the Secretary of War wrote a long letter to the Committees on Military Affairs setting forth his views as to the arrangement of the officers according to their lineal rank. It is known that notwithstanding the adverse action of the Congress the Secretary of War will proceed in his arrangement of the officers according to their lineal rank as provided by the resolution. The Secretary construes the Act of Feb. 2, 1901, in such a way as to make this possible. As we stated in our issue of June 21 the matter has been referred to the Judge Advocate General of the Army who has

submitted to the Secretary a statement showing the law in the case. It is not definitely known what view General Davis takes of the matter, but it is well understood that the best legal authority of the Army believes that there are certain statutes which are opposed to the Secretary's arrangement of the newly appointed officers according to lineal rank.

Among the young lieutenants who were already in the Regular Army at the time of the passage of the Act of Feb. 2, 1901, there is naturally much dissatisfaction regarding the lineal rank matter. The jumping of these by the new appointees is not at all relished and there is some talk on the part of the Regulars who are thus affected to take the matter to the courts with the idea that a decision will ultimately be given by the Supreme Court which will overthrow the ruling of the Secretary of War that the new appointees take rank according to length of prior commission service not only between themselves but as between themselves and those already in the Army.

The operation of the arrangement proposed by the Secretary, is indicated by the fact that W. F. Stewart, jr., who is now number one on the lineal list of artillery lieutenants drops to number five and A. S. Morgan, one of the new appointees, is placed at the top of the list and is immediately followed by three other officers appointed to the Regular Army by provision of the Act of Feb. 2, 1901. J. R. Procter, jr., who now stands number seven will drop to number eleven and G. T. Scott, number twenty-three now, a son of Senator Scott, drops several files. It is understood that Senator Scott and Civil Service Commissioner Procter, fathers of the two officers last mentioned, are accountable for the defeat of the War Department resolution introduced by Senator Procter. There is no question but that the Secretary's construction of the Act of Feb. 2, 1901, as regards the arrangement of officers according to lineal will be vigorously opposed. The letter of the Secretary is as follows:

Washington, June 24, 1902.

Hon. Joseph R. Hawley, Chairman, etc.:

Sir—I enclose you herewith a copy of a Joint Resolution which is intended as an approval of the action of the Secretary of War in arranging the 1st and 2d lieutenants of artillery, in order to comply with the provisions of the Act of Feb. 2, 1901.

Owing to the proviso in that act, which was inserted in the House and states "that the increase of officers of artillery shall be only in proportion to the increase of men" it was necessary to divide the increase into fixed increments. As the addition to the artillery equalled six three-battalion regiments, instructions were given that one-sixth of the promotions and appointments in the artillery should be made and as soon as an additional sixth of the number of recruits required could be enlisted, a second increment of one-sixth of the officers would be appointed or promoted.

Pursuant to these instructions it required some months to complete the organization of the artillery. In the selection of Volunteer officers for assignment to the artillery, a careful search of the examination papers was made and those showing the greatest aptitude in mathematics and having the highest marks on examination, were selected as far as possible for the artillery.

Under the ordinary rules hitherto prevailing, the officers in each increment would take rank according to their dates of commission and their lineal rank would be fixed by the length of their previous commissioned service, but the Act of Feb. 2, 1901, specifically states in section 28, that officers who have served as Volunteers "may be appointed to the grades of 1st or 2d lieutenant in the Regular Army taking rank in the respective grades according to seniority as determined by length of prior commissioned service."

In order to carry out this law, it was necessary to fix upon a date to which all service must be computed and the uniform custom, by all precedent in organization involving increases in the Army, is to give commissions the date of approval of the act. It was impossible to examine and appoint all the Volunteer officers for the cavalry and infantry on Feb. 2, 1901, and, as a matter of fact, these examinations and assignments have continued for more than a year. If any other rule than that of arranging the lists to date from Feb. 2, 1901, were adopted for the artillery, it would also apply to the cavalry and infantry, although the law did not require these branches to be increased in officers only as the men were enlisted, as was the case in the artillery branch. If the officers of each group assigned to the artillery were arranged amongst themselves, as of the dates the various increases took place in that arm, it would be entirely probable that many officers of Volunteers who were appointed to the first vacancies would have a marked advantage over other Volunteer officers of longer service, but whose examinations were delayed by reason of their absence in the Philippines where they were performing hard field service.

Similar conditions were encountered as far back as 1790, and when the matter was laid before the then Secretary of War, the practice of giving all commissions the date of the approval of the act increasing the Army was adopted in order to place those far from the seat of Government on an equal footing with those near at hand, and it has been adhered to in all organizations of the Army since that time. Otherwise it would be manifestly impossible to do justice to all. There appears to be no other possible way to comply with the direction of the statute that these officers shall be arranged according to the length of their prior commissioned service, except to consider their appointments as having all been designated on the same date, Feb. 2, 1901. Any other course would result in arranging them not according to prior commissioned service, but according to the accidents of time and examination. The date selected in order to arrange them according to the statute must be the date before the appointment of any one, that is to say, the date of the passage of the act.

I understand that this course has been followed in every increase of the American Army which has been made pursuant to the various statutes from time to time. I have caused the law to be prepared in accordance with this view of the law and request that a Joint Resolution may be passed in order that all commissions heretofore issued to the artillery of varying dates, may be reissued as of one date, that of the approval of the act, to comply with the views herein expressed and with the uniform practice of the War Department in years passed.

Very respectfully,

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.



## SECRET METHODS OF THE FILIPINOS.

Major Gen. Loyd Wheaton's report as commander of the Department of the North Philippines, from which we quoted at some length last week, contains among other interesting matter a striking description of the methods employed by the insurgent leaders to raise money and supplies. When the Department of the North Philippines was organized it covered an area of more than 50,000 square miles—larger than the State of New York—in which there was an American force of 25,162 officers and men occupying more than 200 stations. The insurrection prevailed throughout the provinces of Cavite, Batangas, Laguna and Tayabas, and it was there that the Army encountered particularly trying conditions. General Wheaton says:

"Funds were furnished the agitators in Hong Kong and elsewhere from collections in these insurrectionary provinces, and the whole administration of affairs outside of the quarters occupied by our troops or the ground for the time being marched over, was under the control of the insurrectionary brigands and guerrillas assuming to be patriots, but in reality engaged in a system of robbery, enforced by the terrors of assassination. The insurrectionary leaders and chiefs of guerrillas, from their hiding places in the mountains and forests within the territorial limits of the 3d Brigade, completed a system of taxation, contribution and confiscation which gave them complete control, their executioners in the vicinity of every pueblo and barrio enforcing their mandates with the dagger, or by burying alive, when they found it convenient, those natives who were lacking in obedience to their demands.

"No natives of the military age were allowed to marry except on the contribution of 30 pesos or a rifle. One-tenth of all agricultural produce was exacted. Nothing could be carried to market without paying on the highway a tax to an armed collector. Toll was collected for crossing bridges which had stood for more than a century and had never been toll bridges. Brass bands had to contribute one-half their earnings to the insurrection, the municipal police a portion of their earnings, and all natives who drew a salary or compensation from the American Government a large portion thereof. Those who rented houses to the Americans likewise paid a monthly tax. There was a regular per capita tax varying from two pesos to fifty cents, and in addition extraordinary contributions were frequently demanded and collected for the purchase of guns which were never obtained. Not content with this, many subordinate chiefs levied contributions to supply their own immediate desires and those of their commands. The padre regularly divided church fees and tythes with the insurgents, and acted as collector from others. He paid a regular monthly contribution of one peso and a half for each thousand persons under his jurisdiction. Taking advantage of the superstition of the common people, the leaders did not hesitate to profane the cause of religion in order to extract money to fill their pockets."

The insurgent leaders profited by the superstition of the ignorant natives, in illustration of which General Wheaton relates the following: "A miraculous image about the size of a six-inch doll, known as the 'Virgin of Casaysay,' is said to have been discovered centuries ago floating along the shores of Taal in a joint of bamboo. As the legend goes, it was installed by a pious friar in the sanctuary of Casaysay and has ever since been venerated by the superstitious people as a thing of miraculous and marvelous power. A native priest, one Castillo, abandoning his calling, stole this image and joined the insurgents in the mountains, where a majority of the poor 'ignorantes' followed to worship at its shrine and contribute money to secure its protective care. The income of this image has been variously estimated, but was never less than many thousand pesos per annum. It was soon ascertained that many similar images were being used by individuals to collect money which was divided with the insurgents."

Every possible source of revenue was seized upon by the rebel chiefs. "Regular contributions," says the general, "were collected from cock-pits and markets. Natives were secretly licensed to gamble in private houses, who, notwithstanding the towns were governed by Americans, did not dare to gamble without license, for fear of assassination. Small shops in the towns regularly paid a license fee to insurgent collectors and made frequent contributions upon insurgent demands. Chinamen were special sufferers from heavy imposition. The penalty to all who resisted their demands was death. These taxes were regularly collected by insurgent tax collectors, several of whom were in each town and one in each barrio. Each one was required to turn in a fixed amount, depending upon the wealth and number of the people collected from. In the majority of cases these tax collectors were town officials or cabezas of barrios placed in office by the American Government after taking an oath of allegiance binding them to well and faithfully perform the duties of their offices."

At this time there were 5,000 guerrillas in the field. Every town in Batangas was contributing to regularly organized insurgent columns and a large portion of the entire population was in sympathy with the insurrection. Any man found rendering service to the Americans without contributing a large portion of his compensation to the insurrection, and any citizen who showed friendship for Americans, was marked for secret assassination. It was under these conditions, in a mountainous and roadless country, with deceit and treachery on every hand, that General Wheaton began his campaign by instituting the policy of concentration. The results of that campaign have already been described. The insurgents were cut off from all supplies and kept so constantly on the move that for four months no considerable party of them was permitted to remain in one place for more than twenty-four hours at a time. The friendly natives were protected from robbery, and encouraged to build roads and plant crops and made to understand that the Americans were their friends. The first condition of peace was absolute submission to American authority. Malvar, the insurgent commander-in-chief, was relentlessly pursued. Every mountain range was filled with American troops and in a few months the rebels began to weaken. When the surrenders began they set in with a rush, and the collapse was complete. When the end came the American troops were ragged and many of them barefooted, but they had done their work so well that it will not have to be done over again. "We have the satisfaction of realizing," says Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, in reporting the surrender of Malvar, "that the most determined, ignorant and persistent enemy of good order had been literally and unequivocally thrashed into unconditional submission to properly constituted authority after he had scorned many opportunities to submit without humiliation and without inflicting hardship on his people. We have succeeded in entirely turning the people against their leader, and toward the end of operations many thousand of Batangas natives joined us in our de-

termined hunt for their fugitive leader. Realization of the fact that the people had finally turned against him greatly aided in bringing Malvar to his knees. Hundreds of people have been brought into intimate contact with the Americans, whom they had never seen or known before, and as a consequence no one will again be able to mislead them as to the real character of Americans. We have captured and forced to surrender eight or ten thousand persons actively engaged in one capacity or another in the insurrection. We have secured about 3,300 rifles and 625 revolvers, with many thousand boxes, rounds of ammunition, etc. The people have now all returned to their homes, where they can live free from molestation or apprehension, and with a feeling of security for lives and property, which they have been unable to enjoy for years. They appear to be relieved from a heavy burden and glad that the delusion has run its course."

## NEWS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Malvar, the insurgent commander, whose recent surrender to Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell marked the end of the insurrection in Batangas province, has issued the following proclamation and submitted a copy to General Bell: "I hereby proclaim and make known to all to whom it may concern that the war which has been sustained against the authorities of the United States by the Filipino people has terminated. Since nearly all of my confidential chiefs and staff have fallen into the power of the American Army and being thoroughly persuaded of the futility of prolonging a war which can only occasion more sacrifices of life and property and which has not obtained the object aimed at up to the present time, I have surrendered with the rest of my forces to the military authorities of the United States in conformity with the wishes of the Filipino people at the present moment. Therefore I order and decree that all organizations or detachments which have been or are now opposing the authorities of the United States in the Philippine Islands cease their hostile operations at once and surrender with their arms to the nearest military authorities. Moreover, I declare that I have informed the Filipino Junta in Hong Kong (China), which has up to the present time existed under my directions as general-in-chief and superior chief of the Filipino Government in the Philippine Islands, that it has ceased to exist and remains legally terminated by this, my proclamation. I invoke the benediction of God upon the work of the restoration of peace and well-being to this beloved country. Batangas, May 6, 1902. Miguel Malvar, General-in-Chief and Superior Chief, Filipino Government."

Lieut. Col. Frank D. Baldwin, of the 27th U.S. Inf., who is operating among the Moros in the island of Mindanao, reports that the Moros have held a big conference at Bacolod. The Sultan urged a policy of friendship with the Americans, but two of the dattos said they would die first. Others declared that if the two dattos caused war they would not assist them. Three towns in the western part of the island are inclined to be unfriendly. Colonel Baldwin hopes to win them over to peace. Five soldiers of the 27th Infantry, forming an advance guard which was escorting a wagon train half a mile from Camp Vicars, Island of Mindanao, were attacked on June 23 by ten bolomen. One soldier had an arm badly cut and another was seriously wounded in the head. The Moros captured a rifle, and escaped uninjured. The Badjaling Moros say the attackers were Moros from Bonolod, who went on the warpath in the morning for the avowed purpose of killing negligent Americans.

Major Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, commanding the Division of the Philippines, has notified the War Department that the members of Troop M, 5th U.S. Cav., who were captured by natives near Morong on May 30 and murdered on June 1 were Sergt. Lewis Stewart, Corporal William J. Black, Corporal Edmond J. Finegan, Trumpeter Charles W. Davis and Private Patrick Carr. Pedro Feleiz, the leader of the ladrones, who murdered the soldiers named above, has been captured. He is still suffering from a wound inflicted by the soldiers. Feleiz is also implicated in the capture of the Presidente of Cainta and the majority of the police force of that place March 4.

Felipe Mannimo, an insurgent leader in the Island of Marinduque, has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$2,000 in gold for sedition in taking the oath of allegiance and not giving up hidden arms.

Jesus de Veyre, an insurgent chief in the Island of Leyte, surrendered on June 22 with 250 men, 77 rifles and 23 revolvers.

Pedro Villegos, formerly Presidente of Santo Tomas, has been sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment for violating in several instances his oath of allegiance to the United States.

General Cailles, a prominent commander of insurgent forces, who surrendered in June, 1901, has addressed a formal statement to the board of Army officers who are sitting in Manila to investigate the charges preferred against the military administration of the Philippines by Major Cornelius Gardener, 13th U.S. Inf., formerly Civil Governor of Tayabas Province. General Cailles says he knows the residents of Tayabas Province well, and that he never heard from them a single complaint against American soldiers. General Cailles says he agrees with General Malvar, another former insurgent leader who has testified before the board, that Tayabas Province was the best disciplined stronghold the insurgents had. He says he has gone to certain towns in this province where Major Gardener's appointees to the post of presidente would lead in the manifestations, consisting of music, balls and banquets, in his honor.

The Division of Insular Affairs of the War Department announces the publication of "A Pronouncing Gazetteer and Geographical Dictionary of the Philippine Islands, with maps, charts and illustrations." The first part of it is just from the press.

Hon. W. L. Pepperman, a member of the Philippine Civil Commission, who is now in the United States, gives an account of the development of civil institutions in the islands which is remarkable. The authority of the commission, he says, has been gradually extended until it now controls 6,000 positions in the civil service with salaries ranging from \$700 to \$7,500 per year, and more than 4,000 of these places are occupied by natives. The Filipinos, Mr. Pepperman continues, make excellent clerks, and it is the policy of the commission to substitute them for Americans as rapidly as possible. Schools, which were almost unknown under Spanish rule, except in Manila, are flourishing everywhere, and so eager are the natives to learn English that more than 10,000 adults are now attending night school in Manila alone, and hundreds are qualifying themselves in stenography and type-writing. But why distress the fearful "anti-imperialists" by continuing this dismal recital of American "oppression"? The Filipinos have got hardened to the treatment and have actually grown to like it. They are out for progress and prosperity under American rule.

It is only their lachrymose sympathisers here in the United States who continue to suffer.

Interesting testimony to the effectiveness of the policy of concentration which Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell instituted as a means of crushing the insurrection in the provinces of Tayabas and Batangas, Island of Luzon, has been given by Malvar, the insurgent commander, whom it forced to surrender to the American forces. While testifying before the board of Army officers sitting in Manila to investigate the charges preferred against the military administration by Major Cornelius Gardener, of the 13th U.S. Infantry, General Malvar stated that his purpose in the Tayabas campaign was to prolong the war, and that it was easy to do that until General Bell adopted the concentration policy. That, as we have already pointed out, changed the whole situation. It prevented the treacherous natives from furnishing supplies to the insurgent forces. It protected the friendly natives from raids, and compelled Malvar's troops to keep moving or starve. The results were precisely what General Bell expected.

Brig. Gen. Andrew S. Burt, U.S.A., retired, who has just returned from the Philippines, according to a newspaper report of some remarks by him, favors the sale of the islands to Japan as the safe and easy solution of the problem with which their acquisition has confronted the United States. "Turn the islands over to the Japanese," General Burt is quoted as saying. "Let them have the archipelago on the instalment plan for the consideration, say of \$150,000,000. Our Government does not need the money in a lump sum, and by making a proposition of that kind we can dictate as to coaling stations and make such reserves as are thought to be best for trade interests. An arrangement of that kind can be effected that will give the United States as broad a road into the markets of the Orient as if we retained the islands; besides we will be making strong allies of two nations that will represent our interest on that side of the globe without the necessity of a large Army at an enormous cost." General Burt's scheme looks easy on paper, but would Russia calmly assent to the transfer of so vast an area to the nation with which she has already so nearly come to blows over territorial disputes in the East? Would Germany, who was willing at least, if not resolved to profit territorially by the expulsion of Spain from the archipelago, approve of a deal so likely to expand the commercial importance of Japan? And would Great Britain, even though she has but recently entered into a significant alliance with Japan, look with favor upon an arrangement that would place her ally in control of the gateway to the colossal trade of Asia? Possibly Russia, Germany and Great Britain might all permit the cession of the Philippines to Japan by the United States to pass without protest, but the chances are against it. And if any of them objected a new factor would appear in the problem—a factor of prodigious possibilities concerning the peace of the world. American sovereignty in the archipelago is a safeguard against the territorial rivalries of European powers in that part of the world. To withdraw that sovereignty and throw the islands on the market might and probably would lead to complications gravely embarrassing to both buyer and seller. But suppose the sale to Japan could be made without objection from other powers and without prejudice to international interests—would the American people agree to it after all their sacrifice of blood and treasure in establishing peace and order in the islands? Can all that hard, thankless, heart-breaking work be requited with a mere cash payment? These questions would all have to be considered in connection with the plan proposed by General Burt, and the man who presumes to answer all of them in the affirmative is of an exceedingly optimistic temperament.

Mrs. Parmerter, wife of Capt. Almon L. Parmerter, 21st U.S. Inf., has left Manila for a tour of Japan.

Because of the recent attacks and ambushes against the American troops in the Island of Mindanao the troops have been ordered to require all Moros, with the exception of to Sultan's dattos, to have passes to travel over the roads established by the quartermaster with arms under pain of confiscation of the latter. The sentinels have again been cautioned not to permit Moros to approach their posts.

## FESTIVITIES AT SAN FERNANDO.

A correspondent sends us as "another indication of the hard times of the soldiers in the Philippines, as mentioned so frequently in the papers of late," copies of the menu and invitation to a dinner given by the enlisted men of the Army on duty at Headquarters Second Separate Brigade, Department of North Philippines, on Decoration Day—at San Fernando, Pampanga Province—to which some of the officers were invited. The menu, which is printed in gold lettering and tied with yellow and white ribbons, is as follows:

Menu, Decoration Day, May 30, 1902. Clerks, Headquarters Second Separate Division, San Fernando, Pampanga Province, Philippine Islands. Oyster stew. Salads: Lobster, potato, fried fish, baked fish, fried oysters, roast chicken, caviar and toast, roast beef. Vegetables: Stewed corn, boiled potatoes, green peas, string beans, asparagus, baked potatoes. Assorted cakes, pies, raisins, damson preserves, preserved apricots. Cream cheese and crackers. Coffee, claret lemonade, tea. Candies, ice cream. Cigars, whiskey, beer.

Detachment of enlisted men composing the mess: Fifth U.S. Cavalry: William D. Burbage, John H. Hiles, John Walczykowski, Edwin R. Stubblefield, Thomas M. Newland, George E. Hubbard, John McLaughlin. Fifth U.S. Infantry: Bernard A. Greenwood, Edward F. Browne, Claude Silverbrand. Thirteenth U.S. Infantry: Frank Martinez, Bernard A. Greenwood, caterer of the mess.

## THE 21ST INFANTRY.

With the return of the 21st U.S. Infantry from Manila to the United States, half of it going to Fort Snelling, Minn., and the other half dividing between Fort Keogh, Mont., and Fort Yates, N.D., that gallant regiment has settled down for a good rest after three years of hard but brilliant work in the Philippines. During that period it had to fight insurgents, mosquitoes and disease in a country almost uninhabitable for white men, in which two of its officers and fourteen of its men were killed in action, two officers and thirteen men died of wounds, three officers and 139 men died of disease and four officers and fifty-four men received wounds which they survived. Twelve casualties were sustained by the thirty-two officers and 357 by the 1,330 enlisted men. At Sulac, at Calamba, at the San Cristobal River and at a dozen other points the regiment encountered desperate fighting, and it was withdrawn from Southern Luzon after a campaign of eight months during which it took no rest for itself and gave none to the enemy. Brig. Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, U.S.A., addressing the regiment at



the close of the campaign said: "I fully appreciate the hard and valuable work done by the regiment while serving under my command. The loss in officers and men are a sad testimonial to the work done, and I am glad with you that military operations in Batangas have been brought to a successful end, and that the regiment remained on active service in the field until armed opposition ceased. With this record you can well afford to turn your faces homeward." And Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell in his farewell letter spoke as follows: "It is my sincere hope that whenever I may be called upon to accomplish difficult undertakings in the future I may have the assistance of such officers and men as now compose your command."

The present officers of the regiment are: Col. Jacob Kline, Lieut. Col. Owen J. Sweet, Majors William A. Nichols, Daniel A. Frederick, Hunter Liggett; Capt. Harry L. Bailey, Chas. M. Truitt, John S. Parke, Jr., Lawrence J. Hearn, Treadwell W. Moore, Almon L. Parmerter, Edward W. McCaskey, Herman Hall, Robert W. Rose, Wilson Chase, Lutz Wahl, William M. Morrow, Ralph H. Van Deman, Charles R. Howland, Celwyn E. Hampton; 1st Lieuts. Patrick A. Connolly, Archibald I. Harrison, Marion M. Weeks, James M. Love, Jr., Thos. L. Brewer, George E. Ball, Chase Doster, Walter B. McCaskey, George D. Freeman, George S. Tiffany, Neil A. Campbell, Lucius C. Bennett, Philip Powers; 2d Lieuts. Olenard McLaughlin, Edmund S. Sayer, Jr., Clifford U. Leonori, Cleveland Hilson, William E. Goolsby, Geo. C. Mullen, Frederick E. Coe, W. A. Roberts, Jr., William P. Kitta, Henry M. Fales, Lorenzo D. Gasser, Charles S. Frank, Andrew J. Lindsay.

The 21st played a distinguished part in the battle of San Juan Hill in Cuba. It was in at the death of the Philippine insurrection in Batangas, in Luzon. It has had its fighting clothes on all the time for the last three years and all hands agree that it has earned a resting spell.

#### RETURN OF THE 9TH INFANTRY.

The 9th regiment, which departed for the Philippines in March, 1899, has returned to the United States, with the exception of Co. B, which is still in Pekin, China. The first company to arrive home was Co. I, which arrived on the transport Warren, June 12, with Major E. B. Robertson, Capt. Geo. Palmer and Lieut. G. E. Rucker.

The headquarters and band and Cos. A, C, D, E, F, G, H, K, L and M, arrived at San Francisco, Cal., from Manila on the transport Hancock on June 21, together with the following officers: Col. C. F. Robe, Major R. J. C. Irvine, Capt. C. R. Noyes, M. L. Hersey, J. M. Sigworth, H. D. Wise, R. J. Burt and R. C. Langdon, Chaplain Newson, Lieuts. H. Hammond, J. B. Schoeffel, B. P. Nicklin, E. R. Gibson, J. P. Drouillard, C. C. Kinney, F. R. Brown, G. W. Wallace, H. J. Collins, A. U. Leob, F. M. Goodrich, E. T. Smith, W. E. Wills, K. S. Snow, G. W. Harris, H. Harris and H. L. Evans. The headquarters, band, and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, have been assigned station at Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, N.Y., and Cos. A, C, and D, to Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N.Y.

Before the regiment went to the Philippines it served in Cuba in 1898, taking part in the campaign against Santiago, and at the surrender of that city was designated to occupy it. In the Philippines and in China, the regiment saw very hard services and has sustained a greater loss of officers and men than any other regiment in the Army during its foreign service.

#### RECENT DEATHS.

Mrs. Adelia F. Clark, who died at Conneautville, Pa., June 18, was the wife of Dr. Anson T. Clark, and mother of Capt. Charles C. Clark, 5th U.S. Inf., and Miss S. Frances Clark.

Antoinette Hodges, daughter of Major H. F. Hodges, Engineer Corps, U.S.A., died at sea on June 24, on board steamer Morro Castle en route from Havana, Cuba, to New York. She was in the eleventh year of her age.

First Lieut. Roland Whitely, Philippine Scouts, died of cholera, June 21, at Batangas, P.I. He was commissioned a 1st lieutenant to date from October last.

Mr. Edwin J. Barden, father of Lieut. William J. Barden, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., died at Washington on June 15.

Mrs. Louise F. Stuart, sister of the wife of Rear Admiral P. H. Cooper, U.S.N., and mother of the wife of Victor Blue, U.S.N., died at New Windsor, Md., June 16.

P. C. Van Brocklin, the grandfather of Lieut. R. N. Hayden, 7th Cav., U.S.A., died at Reading, Pa., on June 22, in his ninety-fifth year. With Mrs. Van Brocklin who survives him, he celebrated the sixty-sixth anniversary of their marriage on June 1, 1902. They have sixty-three descendants. Mr. Van Brocklin was a native of the State of New York, but went to Canada in his youth and became a prominent citizen of Ontario. His many friends in both places will be sorry to learn that he has passed away.

The remains of Pay Director Caspar Schenck, U.S.N., who died of heart disease in Philadelphia on Saturday, June 21, were interred in the Naval Academy cemetery at Annapolis, Md., on Monday, June 13. The funeral took place at three o'clock in the afternoon from the Naval Academy chapel, the Rev. Jos. P. McComas, rector of St. Anne's Episcopal Church, officiating. The remains were buried with military honors, a detachment of the Naval Academy marine guard under Major C. A. Doyen leading the escort to the cemetery. The pallbearers were Commodore R. L. Phythian, Lieut. Col. McLane Tilton, U.S.M.C., retired, Lieut. Comdr. T. B. Howard, Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Eldridge, Lieut. Comdr. H. C. Gearing and Pay Inspector W. Goldsborough. The deceased was sixty-seven years old. He leaves a widow and three children, Robert Schenck, of Philadelphia, Mrs. Earle, wife of Lieut. Ralph Earle, U.S.N., and Mrs. Trench, wife of Past Asst. Engr. M. E. Trench, U.S.N. Pay Director Schenck was born in New York. His people moved to Illinois from which State he was appointed assistant paymaster on Sept. 14, 1861. He was promoted to past assistant paymaster Jan. 6, 1864; pay inspector, March 3, 1871, and pay director Dec. 6, 1880. After thirty years' active service he was retired Sept. 25, 1897, with the rank of captain. After his appointment his first station was aboard the sloop Portsmouth in 1861. In March, 1864, he was transferred to the Juniata, which took such an active part under command of Admiral Porter in storming Fort Fisher, at Wilmington, N.C. During this engagement Captain Schenck was wounded in the left leg. He was for a number of years stationed as fleet master of the Pacific fleet at the Mare Island Navy Yard, California. Since his retirement in 1897, he has resided in Annapolis until recently, when he removed with his family to Philadelphia where he was on duty at the Naval Home.

A tribute to the late Mrs. Wheeler, wife of Major

George M. Wheeler, U.S.A., retired, is given in a recent issue of the Washington Star, which among other things says: "Truthfulness, fortitude, self-abnegation, with love of God, were her cardinal characteristics. Her exquisite marital love, untiring and unswerving devotion, cannot be expressed in words which together with almost superhuman exertions and care, aiding and supplementing the skill of the surgeons and physicians, helped so greatly to save her husband's life, thus and otherwise furthering, as well as directly assisting him, in the successful completion of most important Government duties and results. Her life was one long continuous sacrifice for others. In maternal, filial love and devotion, her young life, prior to marriage, was spent, and even to the end, although for a long time obliged to suffer in sorrowful sadness, while debarred, through the active interference of another, free association with her mother, whom she so fully and intensely loved, still the burden was borne with patient resignation. Widely known, everywhere beloved, gracious, affectionate, generous, hospitable, distinguished, with a brilliant esprit, she won and kept all hearts."

Mrs. Emily Jane Stannard, widow of the late Gen. George Stannard, died at her residence in Burlington, Vt., June 20. In 1871 she received an injury to her spine while passing down an iron staircase at the custom house which made her an invalid for the rest of her life, which since General Stannard's death in June, 1886, was spent under the added shadow of widowhood. Patriotic feeling and a strong and constant interest in the soldiers of the Union were marked features in her character, heightened by the dangers and suffering from wounds, as well as the national fame, which marked her husband's career in the Army. She visited the Union camps in General Stannard's commands during the war and spent many hours in caring for the soldiers in the Army hospital. Among the honorary body bearers at the funeral services on June 22 were Gen. O. O. Howard, ex-Governor U. A. Woodbury and Gen. T. S. Peck. The interment was in Lake View cemetery.

Philip A. Locke, brother of Mrs. W. I. Moore, wife of Captain Moore, U.S.N., died at Brookline, Mass., June 17.

James R. Sharp, son of Major Thomas Sharp, U.S.A., died at Pittsburg, Pa., June 18. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War he was a student in the law department of Ohio State University. He enlisted in the 17th U.S. Infantry and went with the regiment to Cuba, participating in all battles. On the return to Montauk Point he was detached to assist the Red Cross at Long Island City where he contracted typhoid fever. On his recovery he joined the regiment and went with it to the Philippines, where he served until broken down by disease and discharged.

John H. Hall, President of the Colt Fire Arms Manufacturing Company, died on June 25 in Hartford, Conn. Mr. Hall was born in Portland, Conn., March 24, 1849. He was asked in 1888 to take the management of the Colt Company. Since Mr. Hall's connection with the company began its business has largely developed. He served one term as State Senator in 1895-6. He was a director of many Hartford institutions, was prominent in the Episcopal Church and was a thirty-second degree Mason. He leaves a wife, one son and one daughter.

Naval Constr. William L. Mintoyne, U.S.N., retired, died at his home, No. 641 Jefferson avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y., June 25, after a long illness from a complication of diseases. He was seventy-three years old. He entered the service Aug. 3, 1869, being appointed from New York. He was retired in 1891, but re-entered the service at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War. He leaves a wife and three daughters.

Ellen Cecilia O'Reilly, widow of John O'Reilly, daughter of Major John Maitland of the 93d Penn. Volunteers (War of 1812), and mother of Col. Robert Maitland O'Reilly, Assistant Surgeon General, U.S.A., died June 18 at her residence in Montgomery County, Penn.

Mrs. Perkins, wife of Commander Charles P. Perkins, U.S.N., died at Chicago, on June 24 of a complication of diseases. Commander Perkins left with the remains for Washington, D.C., on the 25th. He was accompanied by Rear Admiral E. M. Shepard, U.S.N., Mrs. Perkins' brother. The interment will be from Admiral Shepard's residence, No. 2028 Columbia Road, Washington, D.C.

#### SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Mr. Ralph Isham, of Chicago, Ill., and Miss Mary Louise Otis, daughter of Major Gen. Elwell Stephen Otis, were married in Trinity Episcopal Church, at Rochester, N. Y., June 21. The ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. W. D. Walker, Bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Western New York, assisted by the Rev. Edward M. Parrott, rector of the church. The maid of honor was Miss Laura Otis, sister of the bride. The bridesmaids were Misses Louise and Grace Otis, Miss Perkins and Miss Bacon. Hugh Johnson, of Chicago, was the best man, and Harry Otis Poole, Henry Seldon Bacon and Mahlon Day, of Rochester; Capt. Frederick W. Sladen, U. S. A.; Albert Keep and George Porter, of Chicago, were groomsmen. The bride was dressed in white satin, with tulle veil and orange blossoms, and carried white lilies. She was given away by her father. A reception was held at the home of Lyell Avenue at 8:30 o'clock. Among the guests from other cities were Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Isham, Dr. and Mrs. George Isham, Arthur Farwell, Mr. and Mrs. Dunn, and Mrs. Rucker, all of Chicago; Joseph H. Rollins, San Diego, Cal.; Capt. P. L. Miles, 14th U.S. Inf., and Lieut. Douglas McCaskey, 4th U.S. Cav.

The wedding of Lieut. Frederick Brooke Heilson, 12th U.S. Cav., to Miss Mary Keller, daughter of the late Colonel Keller, 24th Inf., will take place at Fort Laredo, Tex., on July 9. Lieutenant Heilson belongs to a prominent Philadelphia family.

Mr. S. Sutton announces the marriage of his daughter, Henrietta Sutton Varrios, to Capt. Guy H. B. Smith, 4th U.S. Inf., on Thursday, June 12, at Laredo, Tex. Capt. and Mrs. Smith will be home at Fort McIntosh, Tex., after Oct. 15.

The wedding of Miss Louise Shipman, daughter of the Rev. Jacob S. Shipman and sister of the Rev. Herbert Shipman, chaplain of the Naval Academy, and Mr. Henry Mascarene Hubbard, of Chicago, took place at Christ Church, New York city, on Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Herbert Shipman assisted by Rev. Murray Bartlett. Owing to the recent death of the bride's mother the guests were limited to a few near relatives.

Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers, U.S.N., commander-in-chief of the Asiatic Station and the members of his staff were received by the Emperor and the Empress Dowager of China at Pekin on June 24. The Emperor charged Admiral Rodgers to convey the assurance of his high esteem to President Roosevelt.

#### PERSONALS.

The address of Mrs. Frank D. Baldwin is 601 South Figueroa street, Los Angeles, Cal.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. G. S. Lincoln, U.S.N., at Liberty, Mo., June 22.

Capt. Lotus Niles, Art. Corps, on leave from Camp Geo. H. Thomas, Ga., is visiting at 16 West 31st street, New York.

Lieut. H. F. Reed, Art. Corps, lately in New York, left there June 24 to join his company at Fort Washington, Md.

Rear Admiral Joseph N. Miller, U.S.N., and Mrs. Miller, have gone to Kittery Point, Me., where they are stopping at the Champernowne.

Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, called upon Major General Brooke and Colonel Dunwoody at Governors Island on June 24.

Lieut. E. R. Martindale, Jr., Art. Corps, relinquished duty at Rowell Barracks, Cuba, June 14, and left to join the 83d Co. at Fort Columbus.

Contract Surg. John M. Shepherd, U.S.A., lately on duty at the general hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, has arrived at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., for duty.

Lieut. A. S. Williams, U.S.M.C., who has been invalided from the Philippines, is now in New York with his father, Mr. Williams, former inspector of police.

Among the young ladies who took the degree of Bachelor of Science, at Georgetown College, Ky., was Miss Katherine Travis, daughter of Major P. M. B. Travis, 23rd Infantry.

Major W. J. Wakeman, Surgeon, U.S.A., lately on leave on the Pacific Coast, arrived in New York this week and entered upon duty as attending surgeon at the Army building, 39 Whitehall street.

Capt. J. A. Shipton, A.C., leaves Governors Island, June 28, for Chickamauga Park, Ga., on duty, after which he will take a short leave to visit friends at Louisville, Ky., before returning to Fort Columbus.

Post Q. M. Sergt. L. Rutter, who has been on duty at Havana, Cuba, since September, 1898, has just returned and will spend a six months' furlough at 38 Corne street, Newport, R.I. At the end of his furlough he will be retired.

Lieut. Charles F. Preston, U.S.N., has been detached from duty at the William H. Trigg Company's Works at Richmond, Va., and at the Maryland Steel Company's Works, Baltimore, Md., and has been ordered to report for duty on board the U.S.S. Dolphin.

Among the more recent orders for sea service, those of Comdr. Nathaniel J. K. Patch, U.S.N., and Comdr. Thomas S. Phelps, U.S.N., to the Montgomery and Marblehead respectively, are of much interest to the service. Both officers bear a reputation for exceptional ability.

The recent detachment of P.A. Surgeon Robert Sylvester Blakeman, U.S.N., from the U.S. training ship Hartford on certificate of disability from a medical board is a keen disappointment for his friends, and the sick leave of three months granted him will, it is believed "set him up" all right for another cruise.

Capt. A. B. H. Lillie, U.S.N., has been detached from duty as commandant of the Naval Station at Key West, Fla., and ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service. It has not been determined where Captain Lillie will be first ordered, but it is assumed that his next sea duty will be in the Philippine Squadron.

Comdr. J. K. Cogswell, U.S.N., has decided to move his family to the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N.H., taking the residence formerly occupied by Comdr. J. V. B. Bleeker, U.S.N., and family. Commander Cogswell succeeds Commander Bleeker as ordnance officer at the yard, the latter officer having been detached and ordered to Newport, R.I.

Miss Mae Torney, who graduated with highest honors at St. Mary's College, at Hot Springs, Ark., on June 4, is the daughter of Major G. H. Torney, Surgeon, U.S.A. The Hot Springs Daily News of June 5 says: "In the valedictory Miss Torney distinguished herself, and her production was listened to with great interest and attention by all. She had evidently spent much time and careful study in its preparation, and its effect and impressiveness was enhanced by her excellent delivery."

First Lieut. W. T. Bates, 17th U.S. Inf., and aid-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Jacob H. Smith, arrived in Omaha, Neb., June 19, and he and his wife spent the day with Gen. and Mrs. E. F. Test, of Council Bluffs, going on to St. Paul, Lieutenant Bates' home, in the evening. Mrs. Bates met her husband at San Francisco. Lieutenant Bates is on leave, but does not expect to return to the Philippines. He has seen three and a half years of service in the Philippines and is glad to get back to "the States."

In the Pennsylvania School Journal appears an article copied from the Rostrum of last January, in praise of the career of Dr. John Piersol McCaskey, who is the father of Capt. Edward William McCaskey and Lieut. Walter Bogardus McCaskey, both of the 21st U.S. Infantry. Dr. McCaskey is also a brother of Col. William Spencer McCaskey, 20th Inf. He has had a long and honorable career as a teacher and leader in educational matters, and has for forty-five years been teacher and is now principal of the Boys' High School at Lancaster, Pa., and editor of the Pennsylvania School Journal.

Capt. E. D. Hoyle, 53d Coast Art., U. S. A., assistant inspector general of the department, arrived at Plattsburgh Barracks, N.Y., June 17, to make the annual inspection. The forenoon was devoted to parades and drills of the six companies of the 23d. The early part of the afternoon was given up to the inspection of the men in heavy marching order, together with their field equipment. This was followed by an inspection of quarters and property. At the conclusion of the inspection, Captain Hoyle highly complimented Colonel Thompson and the officers of the regiment on the excellent condition of the Government property in their charge and the soldierly bearing and neatness of the enlisted men.

A society of naval officers, entitled "The Ancient and Honorable Order of Sons of Gunboats," was formed at Cavite, P.I., on the 12th of last January. The officers eligible for membership in this society are those who have served a tour of duty on one or more of the auxiliary gunboats operating in Philippine waters. The officers of the society are the following: Lieut. Comdr. Benjamin Tappan, U.S.N., president; Ensign Gilbert Chase, U.S.N., vice-president and executive; Ensign L. R. Sargent, U.S.N., secretary and treasurer. Copies of the prospectus of the society and of the "rules" have been mailed to the officers eligible for membership. As the available records on the subject are not complete, it is possible that the names of a few officers who have done gunboat duty may have been omitted from the list. Copies of the prospectus and the rules may be obtained by such officers communicating with the secretary of the society. Address care Navy Department.



Major W. J. Wakeman, U.S.A., has gone on a visit to Green's Farms, Ky.

Capt. C. A. Stillman, U.S.M.C., is at South Dartmouth, Mass., on a visit.

Major C. W. Whipple, U.S.A., has left New York city for Amityville, Long Island.

Major F. E. Eltonhead, 14th U.S. Inf., has left Fort Snelling for Fort Wayne, Mich.

Major W. B. Reynolds, U.S.A., has left Baltimore for a visit to York Cliffs, Me.

General E. P. Ewers, U.S.A., expects to spend the summer at Sacketts Harbor, with his wife.

Rear Admiral Geo. H. Wadleigh, U.S.N., is at Lexington, Mass., stopping at the Russell House.

Lieut. W. C. Fitzpatrick, 7th U.S. Inf., has arrived at the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., for duty.

Capt. H. J. Slocum, 7th U.S. Cav., should be addressed at 20 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

Commander S. W. Nichols, U.S.N., who has been abroad, should now be addressed at New Dorchester, Mass.

Capt. A. G. Jenkins, A.C., rejoined at Fort H. G. Wright, Fisher's Island, N.Y., this week from leave of absence.

Capt. P. D. Lochridge, 13th U. S. Cav., should be addressed at Fountain Station, Yellowstone National Park, Wyo.

Lieut. Col. John A. Johnston, U.S.A., has gone on a visit to the Thousand Islands, his address being Clayton, N. Y.

The honorary degree of LL.D. was bestowed upon Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., at the 108th commencement of Williams College, on June 25, at Williamstown, Mass.

Col. C. C. Carr, 4th U.S. Cav., in command of the Department of the Missouri during the temporary absence of General Bates, has rejoined his regiment at Fort Riley.

Lieut. James Robb Church, assistant surgeon, U.S.A., recently serving on board the relief ship Dixie, has an interesting account of "The Martinique Pompeii" in the July Scribner's.

Custom House officials at San Francisco, Cal., according to a despatch from there on June 25 exacted duty on some curios brought home from China by Lieut. John B. Schoeffel, 9th U.S. Inf.

Major C. L. Hodges, Capt. S. A. Cloman and Lieuts. H. C. Bonneycastle and H. L. Cooper, 23d Inf., arrived at Plattsburg Barracks on June 24 from a few months' tour at Madison Barracks, Sackett Harbor, N.Y.

Col. F. H. Harrington, U.S.M.C., on leave from Mare Island, Cal., is visiting his daughter, Mrs. W. C. Hibbs, North Chevy Chase, Md., and will stay to see his son, Mr. Geo. Harrington, ordained to the priesthood.

The Mayor and Corporation of Southampton, England, visited the U.S.S. Illinois, on June 20. They were entertained on board by Captain Converse and other officers, and listened to a concert by the ship's band.

Among the honorary degrees conferred by Harvard at the commencement on June 25 that of LL.D. was awarded to Major Walter Reed, Medical Department, U.S.A., in recognition of his contributions to science on the subject of yellow fever.

Our correspondent at St. Augustine, Fla., erred as to the sex of the child of Capt. W. C. Bennett, 16th Inf., to whom he referred in his letter of last week. The child "favors" its father in the matter of sex and answers to the name of William.

First Lieut. Edward W. Pinkham, assistant surgeon, U.S.A., who recently resigned, desired to pursue a special course of study in medicine in Europe, and asked for six months' leave for this purpose. This being refused, he sent in his resignation.

Lieut. Col. W. R. Livermore, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., who lately returned from Europe, brought with him a report of a test of the Ehrhardt field gun, a type which is among the guns under trial recently at Fort Riley, referred to in another column.

Col. J. L. Tiernon, A.C., commandant of the Artillery District of Boston, responded for "The Army" at the banquet given in honor of President Roosevelt on June 25 at Boston by the Commandery of Massachusetts Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War.

Mrs. Leon A. Matile, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Matile, 15th Inf., with her daughter Elizabeth, is visiting her married daughter, Mrs. Addorus, at Cranford, N.J. She has lately returned from attending the graduation of her son, George, from the Peekskill Military Academy, N.Y.

Army officers lately registering in New York were: Major J. C. Muhlenberg, Capt. G. Palmer, Capt. E. E. Benjamin, Capt. H. D. Berkeley, Major E. K. Webster, Grand Hotel; Capt. E. W. V. C. Lucas, Manhattan; Capt. R. E. Callan, Capt. D. E. Nolan, Navarre; Capt. H. H. Sargent, Imperial.

The financial transactions of Mr. Henry Burden McDowell, son of the late Major Gen. Irwin McDowell, U.S.A., are exciting a good deal of interest in New York papers at present. Since he went to the Pacific Coast with his late father many years ago his career has been a versatile one.

Paymaster John Clyde Sullivan, U.S.N., recently examined at Mare Island for promotion has been found mentally, morally, professionally and physically disqualified for promotion. He has been granted permission to make a personal statement to the Secretary of the Navy in regard to the matter before July 1.

The following were among the arrivals at Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for week ending June 25, 1902: Ensign D. E. Theelen, U.S.N., Commander H. G. O. Colby, U.S.N., Rear Admiral Geo. C. Remy, U.S.N., Commander E. H. Gheen, U.S.N., Lieut. S. F. McMillan, U.S.A., Lieut. Jean S. Oakes, U.S.A., Surgeon J. F. Bransford, U.S.N., Surgeon G. S. Lung, U.S.N., Surgeon C. T. Hibbett, U.S.N., and Lieut. H. A. Ripley, U.S.A.

The friends of Capt. R. C. Croxton, 23d U.S. Inf., will be pleased to learn that the dispatches which appeared in various papers to the effect that he had attempted suicide on June 13, which was referred to in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of last week, are untrue. Captain Croxton in a communication to us under date of Richmond, Va., June 25, says: "In justice to myself and family, allow me to state that I underwent no hardships whatever in the Philippines, that I have not been in bad health since my return, and that I was not on sick leave at the time referred to. The injury I recently sustained was purely accidental—I was examining a derrick of peculiar construction when it unexpectedly discharged itself and caused a severe wound in my head, from which I hope very soon to recover."

Rear Admiral W. K. Van Reypen, U.S.N., who has been touring in Europe, left for home this week.

Miss Veazie is visiting friends near Frederick, Md., and will be at the Langanore Hills Inn for the summer.

The President has appointed Courtlandt Parker, son of Major James Parker, a cadet-at-large at the U.S. Military Academy.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Romulus F. Walton, 10th U.S. Inf., at Mount Morris Park, New York city, June 8.

First Sergt. Lawrence Sloan, U.S.A., recently retired from active service at Fort Fremont, S.C., has established his home at South Portland, Me.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. E. H. Cooke, 10th U.S. Inf., at Washington, D.C., June 14. Lieutenant Cooke is in the field in the Philippines.

A number of naval cadets from the U.S.S. Indiana which arrived at New York, June 21, visited the Brooklyn Navy Yard and were shown through the various departments.

Gen. J. W. Barlow, U.S.A., reached his 64th birthday on June 26, and passed from the limited to the unlimited retired list. He is at present at the Portner, Washington, D.C.

Major Gen. Loyd Wheaton, U.S.A., arrived in San Francisco, Cal., from Manila, June 23, after spending some three and a half years in hard campaigning in the Philippines.

Col. F. N. Harrington, U.S.M.C., and Miss Harrington are visiting Mrs. W. C. Hibbs at her home, North Chevy Chase, Md. Mrs. Hibbs was formerly Miss Harrington.

Mrs. and Miss Cushing, widow and daughter of the late Gen. Samuel Cushing, U.S.A., have left Washington, D.C., for Vineyard Haven, where they will pass this summer.

First Lieut. Campbell E. Babcock, 7th Inf., transport quartermaster, U.S.A., transport Meade, may be addressed care General Superintendent, Army Transport Service, San Francisco, Cal.

Major R. H. Patterson, Capt. O. W. B. Farr and Lieutenants Hill, Taylor and Hatch, A.C., attended the Harvard class day exercises held at Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass., on June 20.

Lieut. Robert H. Wiggins, 4th Cav., who was reported last week as under arrest at Fort Riley, Kas., on charges alleging financial irregularities, has disappeared from the post and has not so far been arrested.

Lieut. Ridgely Hunt, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hunt are passing the summer at their home in Morristown, N.J., Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hunt have just returned from a trip to Japan, and will be at Bernardsville, N.J., this summer.

The appointment of Col. W. H. Carter, A.A.G., to brigadier general promotes Lieut. Col. Thos. H. Barry, A.A.G., to colonel. Colonel Barry is at present on duty at Governors Island as adjutant general, Department of the East.

Asst. Surg. D. F. Duval, U.S.A., who relinquished duty on the transport Thomas a few months ago and has since been on leave, joined at Fort Williams, Me., June 21, and has taken charge of the Medical Department at that post.

Mrs. J. R. Clagett, widow of the late Major J. R. Clagett, 2d U.S. Inf., and her daughter will spend the summer with their uncle, Mr. G. M. Plympton, of New York city, at his charming summer home, Miramar, Glen Cove, Long Island, N.Y.

We congratulate Lieut. Col. Henry W. Hubbell, A.C., commandant of Fort du Pont, Del., on his recent promotion. He has a splendid Civil War and Spanish war record and is one of those artillery officers appointed after the Civil War who served as a lieutenant for 22 years.

El Avisador Commercial, a Spanish newspaper of Havana, resents the criticism which has been passed upon the administration of Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., as Military Governor of Cuba, which it says is unjust and trivial. The Commercial was opposed to Governor Wood while he was in office, but it holds that the criticism of his administration for trifles is an admission that it cannot be assailed for its larger performances.

During the visit of President Roosevelt to West Point, Colonel Mills presented to him Mr. William D. Ward, calling his attention to the fact that Mr. Ward had been fifty-one years on duty at the Military Academy as Clerk of Military Records. Mr. Ward, who is the brother of Col. Thomas Ward, of the Adjutant General's Office, has lived all his life at West Point, having been born there 72 years ago, and succeeding his father in the office he now holds.

The War Department has declined the request of Lieut. Col. J. A. Buchanan, 5th Inf., to be advanced one number on the lineal list, so as to rank Lieut. Col. J. T. Van Orsdal, 7th Inf. The latter at present stands No. 24, and the former 25. Both officers were promoted from the majorities on April 14, and Colonel Buchanan raised the point that as he had seen longer prior service than Colonel Van Orsdal, he should precede the latter on the lineal list. His position junior to that of Van Orsdal is due to the effect of regimental promotion which formerly obtained in the Service.

Miss Deborah Halsey, daughter of Lieut. Comdr. W. F. Halsey, U.S.N., met with a painful accident on Sunday night, June 15, while aboard the U.S.S. Santee. She fell from the poop deck, badly spraining her foot and breaking some of the small bones. A naval surgeon was called, who succeeded in relieving the pain somewhat, and later Miss Halsey was removed to the hotel where Mrs. Halsey is staying. Mrs. Halsey and her daughter have just returned from Manila on the Buford. They have been making a tour of the world. Much sympathy is expressed for the sufferer who is very popular among the young set in Annapolis.

The Secretary of the Navy has ordered the release of Oscar E. Bundy, an enlisted man of the Navy, from the naval prison at Mare Island, where he has served nine months of a sentence of three years' imprisonment on conviction of indulging in abusive, threatening and profane language. The sentence imposed by the court-martial which tried Bundy at Manila was that he should be imprisoned four years with loss of pay and allowances and be dishonorably discharged, but Rear Admiral George C. Remy, then in command of the Asiatic Station, commuted the term of imprisonment to three years. The order for Bundy's release is prompted by the fact that his mother, who lives in New Hampshire, is hopelessly ill.

In a telegram dated Batangas, April 23, 12:15 P. M., and addressed to Major Gresham, San Pablo, General Bell says: "Your very interesting report from Tanauan was received by me last night. I very greatly appreciate the valuable services you have rendered me since arriving in the brigade and shall take occasion to say so in a fitting manner when I get the time. Unless the

Bernaags cease their nonsense, I think it probable I shall have more work for you to do." Major Gresham commanded a large part of the force in the great Loko "hike," and had entire charge of the Lipa and Maquiling "hikes" in which 600 men searched the peaks and chasms of the mountains. These three expeditions occupied the time between March 22 and April 17 on which latter day Malvar surrendered to General Bell, and troops were ordered to their stations.

Major Littleton W. T. Waller, U.S.M.C., arrived at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., June 20, and was received with special honors. He arrived on the tug Narkeeta from Jersey City, and when she swung to, the crew on the Kearsarge were piped up and the blue jackets gave three cheers for the major and his men. When Major Waller came off the Narkeeta a detachment of marines from the barracks in command of Captain Fuller was drawn up on the dock to receive him. The raising of the colors on the Kearsarge was the signal for another outburst of enthusiasm and the band played "America," and followed the national air with the welcoming strains of "Home, Sweet Home." The returning marines were escorted by a detachment from the barracks to the mall of the parade ground on Flushing avenue, where they were drawn up in line. There they were met and addressed by Colonel Meade, commandant of the marines. Colonel Meade said he was glad to see them and to see them looking so well. Their countrymen had heard of their hardships and valor in upholding the cause of the flag, and felt doubly grateful for the services which they had rendered and for their bravery and loyalty. Major Waller, U.S.M.C., is at present at his old home in Norfolk, Va., and has been accorded an enthusiastic public reception. Major Waller arrived at Norfolk, Va., his native city on June 22, accompanied by his wife and his brother, Mr. Corbin Waller. Major Waller has asked for three months' leave, and will go to the Virginia mountains to regain his health. In the mean time he, with his wife and children, are stopping at Virginia Beach. The Norfolk Light Artillery Blues, in which company Major Waller made his debut into military life, will arrange a public reception in his honor, and during this reception it is probable that the Major will be presented with a sword that will be purchased through popular subscription.

Capt. Uriel Seebree, U.S.N., commandant of the naval station at Tutuila and Governor of Samoa, in a report to the Navy Department describes an interesting quarrel between the native chiefs of Tutuila and Tuimauana, the high chief of the Manua group of islands which lie seventy miles east of Tutuila. The trouble arose in a dispute over the native ceremony of "calling the cup." A council of chiefs was in session and when kava, the native beverage was served, one of the chiefs, Magua, refused to drink unless his cup was called with the same ceremonial used in calling the cup of Tuimauana, the high chief. For this refusal Magua was arrested and cast into prison. He then appealed to the American authorities, and after a trial was set free. Under native law, however, his offense is punishable by death or exile and the confiscation of his property, and the followers of Tuimauana are not disposed to accept the acquittal of Magua as a final settlement of the case. Captain Seebree has notified Tuimauana that he must respect the decision of the court, but in his report to the Navy Department the captain states that it may be necessary to depose the chief or even to send him into temporary exile in order to maintain order. Captain Seebree also remarks that the two highest chiefs of Tutuila have applied to him for permission to visit the Manua group "to have it out" with Tuimauana, and that permission was, of course, refused. The difficulty originated in a ridiculous trifle, but it is not impossible that it may yet lead to serious tribal complications.

#### THE FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

The Senate has passed a resolution, S. R. 118, authorizing the Secretary of War to receive for instruction at the Military Academy at West Point Arturo R. Calvo, of Costa Rica, without expense to the United States. In the House a like resolution, H. J. Res. 203, has been favorably reported by the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Senate has passed S. 5531, to pay to James F. McIndoe, captain, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., \$1,141.70, for his personal effects destroyed by fire on Feb. 13, 1901, at Fort Hancock, N.J.

The Senate on June 23 passed the bill which was passed by the House last week, H. R. 10033, for the erection at Fredericksburg, Va., of the monument to the memory of Gen. Hugh Mercer, ordered by Congress April 8, 1777. General Mercer was killed while leading the advance of the American troops at Princeton. He had served through the Indian wars, and greatly distinguished himself at Long Island and other places in the Revolution. Some objection was made to the bill on the ground that its passage would open the way to many others of the same sort. In the Continental Congress an act was passed providing monuments for ten generals of the Revolutionary Army at \$500 apiece which was never carried out.

The Senate on June 24 passed S. 5329, to appoint Lieut. Comdr. William P. Randall, U.S.N., retired, a commander on the retired list, with retired pay of that grade from date of appointment. Also S. 6034, to advance on the retired list from March 3, 1899, to the next higher grade Chief Engr. David Smith, U.S.N., retired. Also S. 6117, to relieve the estate of George Lea Feibiger, late first lieutenant, 33d U.S. Vols., from accountability for subsistence funds in the sum of \$129.38, when killed in action. Also S. 4426, to authorize the Secretary of War to loan arms to the institutions having companies of the Boys' Brigade.

The Senate on June 25 passed bills to authorize the readjustment of the accounts of Army officers in certain cases, and transfer Surg. John F. Bransford, U.S.N., from half pay list to 75 per cent. pay list.

The Senate on June 19, by a vote of 67 to 6 adopted the Spooner Isthmian Canal Bill, which provides for the construction of a canal by the Panama route, if title can be obtained to the French company's property; otherwise by the Nicaragua route. The measure bears an amendment authorizing an issue of \$130,000,000 of 2 per cent. canal bonds to be sold at not less than par. The Spooner Bill and the Hepburn Bill, authorizing a canal across Nicaragua will be referred to a conference committee in which there is likely to be a deadlock.

The Senate has passed S. 2341, to authorize the readjustment of the accounts of Army officers in certain cases. Also S. 4083, to transfer Surg. John F. Bransford, U.S.N., retired from the half-pay list to the 75 per cent. list. Also H.R. 8769, to credit the accounts of Lieut. S. J. Bayard Schindel, commissary, 6th U.S. Inf., with the sum of \$77.13, for subsistence funds stolen from the commissary storehouse by unknown parties.



Also the bill bestowing medals upon 1st Lieut. David H. Jarvis, 2d Lieut. Ellsworth P. Berthoff and Surg. Samuel J. Call, Revenue Cutter Service, for extraordinary service in the overland expedition to the Arctic Ocean for the relief of wrecked whalers.

The Secretary of War has sent to the Senate a statement of money paid out of the Philippine treasury for the Philippine Commission; also money paid by the United States for transportation of troops since the peace treaty with Spain, and to what companies paid; and amounts now unpaid which the United States is liable for for supplies, etc., in the Philippine Islands each year since May, 1898.

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary has reported without amendment S. 6144, to incorporate the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs has reported without amendment S. 6034, revising the rank of Chief Engr. David Smith on the retired list of the Navy.

The House has passed S. 282 to appoint James W. Long, late captain, U.S.A., a captain of infantry, to be retired, in the class whose disabilities result from wounds received in action. Also H. R. 97, to authorize the Secretary of War to furnish duplicate certificates of discharge, instead of certified copies as at present. Also H. R. 11019, appropriating \$1,000 to bestow a gold medal of honor upon 1st Lieut. David H. Jarvis, 2d Lieut. Ellsworth P. Berthoff, and Dr. Samuel J. Call, surgeon, all of the Revenue Cutter Service and members of the overland expedition of 1897 and 1898 for the relief of the whaling fleet in the Arctic regions, in recognition of the heroic service rendered by them in connection with said expedition.

The House has agreed to the resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the Governor of the State of New Jersey at Trenton, N.J., condemned bronze cannon for an equestrian statue to Major Gen. William J. Sewell, U.S.V. Also H. Res. 304, directing the Secretary of War to furnish information as to amounts, if any, paid by General Wood or others out of Cuban funds to the U. S. Export Association or others interested in the reduction of duties on Cuban products.

President Roosevelt on June 23 sent to the House a veto of the bill, H. R. 3309, removing the charge of desertion from the record of Ephraim H. Gallion, and citing the records of the War Department to show that the record of desertion should be allowed to stand.

The House Committee on Claims has reported without amendment H. R. 14357, for the relief of Paymaster James E. Tolfree, U.S.N.

#### BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. Res. 112, Mr. Mason: Authorizes the Committee on Appropriations to communicate with the Secretary of War and with the national commanders of the G. A. R. with the view of appropriating a reasonable sum of money to assist worthy Union soldiers to visit the capital on the date of the G. A. R. reunion in October, 1902, who may satisfy the Secretary of War, in such manner as he may direct, that they are financially unable to attend the said encampment without some assistance.

S. R. 116, Mr. Scott: Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War, on the application of the parties interested and at their expense, to make a detail of a proper officer or officers of the Corps of Engineers of the Army to superintend and direct a survey upon the Isthmus of Darien, for the purpose of verifying the surveys already made for interoceanic canal.

S. R. 122, Mr. Proctor: That officers of the Army promoted or appointed to fill the vacancies created or caused by the increase of the Artillery arm of the Service authorized by the Act of Congress approved Feb. 2, 1901, shall take rank in their several grades in the lineal list of Artillery officers and in the relative list of officers of the Army from the date of approval of said Act in the same manner as officers of cavalry and infantry promoted or appointed to fill vacancies created or caused in their respective arms of the Service by said Act, and may be recommended accordingly: Provided, That the officers of Artillery promoted to the vacancies created or caused by the said increase authorized by the said Act shall be entitled to the pay of the grades to which they were promoted only from the respective dates upon which their promotions took effect as shown by the commissions now held by them.

S. 6167, Mr. Proctor: and H. R. 15083, Mr. Foss: Authorizing the President to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint Capt. Charles Edgar Clark, U.S.N., to be a rear admiral of the senior grade of the active list of the Navy, who shall be carried on said list as additional to the numbers of said grade.

S. 6188, Mr. Lodge: To purchase a painting of the several ships of the U. S. Navy known as the "Squadron of Evolution" and entitled "Peace."

S. 6190, Mr. Lodge: Directing the Secretary of the Treasury to bestow a gold medal of honor upon 1st Lieut. David H. Jarvis, 2d Lieut. Ellsworth P. Berthoff, and Doctor Samuel J. Call, surgeon, all of the R. C. S., and members of the overland expedition of 1897 and 1898 for the relief of the whaling fleet in the Arctic regions, in recognition of the heroic service rendered by them in connection with said expedition. \$1,000 is appropriated for the purpose.

S. 6212, Mr. Platt: Appropriates \$125,000 to compensate the Old Point Comfort Improvement Company for the demolition and removal of the Hygieia Hotel property from the Government reservation at Old Point, Virginia.

H. Con. Res. 58, Mr. Sulzer: Whereas the allegations of inadequate and scandalous conduct of the affairs of the U. S. transport service between San Francisco and the Philippine Islands, made by the Examiner and other leading newspapers, have been sustained by the official reports to the War Department by special War Department inspectors Col. John L. Chamberlain and Col. Marion P. Maus; and whereas no action commensurate with the gravity of the conditions as shown to have existed has been taken by the Secretary of War; Therefore, resolved, etc., that the working of the transport system be investigated by a Congressional commission to consist of three members of the House and three of the Senate, which shall have power to send for persons and papers, and to make a report at the next session of Congress. Resolved, that 3,000 copies of the reports of Colonel Chamberlain and Colonel Maus be printed for the information of Congress. Resolved, that the House be informed of the reasons why there has been an unreasonable delay in the furnishing to the present session of only a limited number of the copies of the said documents.

H. J. Res. 202, Mr. Brownlow: Providing for a survey of the Isthmus of Darien for canal purposes.

H. J. Res. 203, Mr. Hull: Authorizing the Secretary of War to receive for instruction at the Military Academy at West Point Arturo R. Calvo, of Costa Rica.

H. Res. 304, Mr. Bartlett: Directs the Secretary of War to furnish to the House a statement of the amount paid out of the Cuban treasury or the funds of the Cuban people to F. B. Thurber, for advocating a reduction in the duties upon Cuban products.

H. R. 15085, Mr. Cassel: Making it a misdemeanor for persons to unlawfully use or wear the insignia or button of the Spanish-American War Veterans, the insignia or rosette of the Military and Naval Order of the Spanish-American war, or the official decorations of Spanish-American war societies.

H. R. 15090, Mr. Foss: That a judge advocate's corps is hereby established in the U.S. Navy, to consist of one judge advocate general, with the rank and highest sea pay of a captain in the Navy; one assistant judge ad-

vocate general, with the rank and highest sea pay of commander; one deputy judge advocate general, with the rank and highest sea pay of lieutenant commander, and two judge advocates, with the rank and highest sea pay of lieutenant. All appointments to the judge advocate's corps shall be made from civil life by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for a term of four years.

H. R. 15098, Mr. Burk: For the relief of Albert C. Engard, chief engineer, U.S.N., retired.

H. R. 15124, Mr. Scott: For the relief of ex-Union prisoners of war.

H. R. 15300, Mr. Mahon: To provide relief for personal injuries sustained by the destruction of the U.S.S. Maine.

H. R. 15328, Mr. Pearce: For the erection of a monument to the memory of Gen. Otto Holland Williams in Riverview Cemetery, at Williamsport, Washington County, Md.

H. R. 15341, Mr. Hay: To authorize the President of the United States to appoint Kinsey J. Hampton captain and quartermaster in the U.S. Army.

H. R. 15355, Mr. Greene: For the erection of a monumental statue in Washington, D.C., to Major Gen. John Sullivan, who at two different times received the thanks of Congress during the Revolutionary War.

H. R. 15356, Mr. Jenkins: To appropriate \$2,500 for erecting tablets to mark battle sites and those positions that were occupied by camps, fortifications, hospitals, or buildings of peculiar interest as headquarters in the District of Columbia.

## THE ARMY.

Commander-in-Chief—Theo. Roosevelt, President.

Secretary of War—Ellihu Root.

Asst. Secretary of War—Wm. Cary Sanger.

Commander—Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles.

### ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate June 22.

Appointments in Cavalry Arm.

William T. Pritchard, of North Carolina, late 1st lieutenant, 49th Inf., U.S.V., now 1st lieutenant, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, to be 2d lieutenant, June 20, 1902. William Whitelaw Gordon, at large, to be 2d lieutenant, June 20, 1902.

Promotions in Artillery Corps.

Major Henry W. Hubbell, Art. Corps, to be lieutenant colonel, June 18, 1902, vice Strong, retired from active service.

Capt. John R. Williams, Art. Corps, to be major, June 15, 1902, vice Hubbell, promoted.

Promotions in Infantry Arm.

1st Lieut. Warren S. Barlow, 15th Inf., to be captain, June 18, 1902, vice Conrad, 15th Inf., retired from active service.

Nominations received by the Senate June 25, 1902.

Captain of Infantry.

James W. Long, late captain, U.S.A., to be captain of Infantry, June 24, 1902.

Appointments in Cavalry Arm.

Corpl. John A. Barry, Troop D, 3d Cav., to be second lieutenant, June 24, 1902.

Appointments in Infantry Arm.

Sergt. Walter O. Boswell, general service, U.S.A., to be second lieutenant, June 24, 1902.

Appointments in Medical Department.

To be Assistant Surgeons with the Rank of First Lieutenant.

Reynold Marvin Kirby Smith, of Tennessee, late captain and assistant surgeon, 1st Tennessee, Vols., June 24, 1902.

William Henry Moncrief, of Georgia, late first lieutenant and assistant surgeon, 2d Georgia Vols., June 24, 1902.

George Lehman Collins, of Massachusetts; Nelson Gaper, of the District of Columbia; William Thornwall, Davis, of Kentucky; Charles Frederick Morse, of Vermont; Samuel Ernest Lambert, of Alabama; Theodore of Georgia; Junius Clayborne Gregory, of Virginia; Clarence Herbert Connor, of Iowa; Jay Weir Grimsinger, of Pennsylvania; Will Leroy Pyles, of the District of Columbia; Thomas Devereux, of Minnesota; William Mitchell Smart, of the District of Columbia; Robert Hamilton Pearson, of New York; Cary Alexander Snoddy, of Tennessee, and Harry Selby Purnell, of Maryland, all from June 24, 1902.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Corps of Engineers.

1. William A. Mitchell; 2. Warren T. Hannum; 3. Francis F. Longley; 4. Robert R. Raiston; 5. Mark Brooke; 6. Laurence V. Frazier; 7. James F. Bell.

Cavalry Arm.

12. Adam F. Casad; 17. John C. Pegram; 18. Charles H. Jennings; 19. Harry L. Hodges; 23. Rigby D. Valliant; 25. Victor S. Foster; 26. Samuel W. Robertson; 30. Herbert Z. Krumm; 31. Oscar Foley; 32. Frederick D. Griffith, Jr.; 33. William L. Stevenson; 34. Albert B. Dockery; 36. Henry E. Mitchell; 37. Edmund L. Zane; 38. Nelson A. Goodspeed; 39. Charles MCH. Eby; 40. William H. Cowles; 44. William A. McCain; 45. John K. Herr; 46. Philip H. Sheridan; 47. Joseph F. Taub; 50. Andrew W. Smith; 52. Troup Miller; 54. William W. Edwards.

Artillery Corps.

9. Wade H. Carpenter; 10. Frederick W. Hinricks, Jr.; 11. Samuel Frankenberg; 13. Charles M. Allen; 14. John E. Munroe; 16. Stephen Abbot; 21. William F. Morrison; 22. William H. Williams; 24. Myron S. Crispy; 25. Ned B. Rehkopf; 27. Walter K. Wilson; 28. John P. Terrell; 35. William M. Davis.

Infantry Arm.

8. Gilbert H. Stewart; 15. John M. Gilbert; 20. Edward J. Moran; 41. John R. McGinness; 42. Henry M. Nelly; 43. Frederick F. Black; 48. James M. Hobson, Jr.; 49. David H. Bower; 51. Hiram M. Cooper; 53. Benjamin F. Miller.

Infantry Arm.

Louis Soleliac, Jr., of New York, to be second lieutenant, June 23, 1902.

Appointments, by Transfer, in the Army.

2d Lieut. Albert S. Fuger, 11th Cav., from the Cavalry Arm to the Artillery Corps, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901.

2d Lieut. Rawson Warren, Art. Corps, from the Artillery Corps to the Cavalry Arm, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901.

### ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate June 20, 1902.

Appointment in Ordnance Department.

To be Chief of Ordnance with the rank of brigadier general.

Capt. William Crozier, O.D., Nov. 22, 1901.

All the nominations which appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of June 14, page 1035, were confirmed by the Senate on June 23, together with the following: Appointment Medical Department.

William B. Orrear, of Georgia, contract surgeon, U.S.A., to be assistant surgeon of volunteers, with the rank of captain, June 3, 1902.

Promotions in Cavalry Arm.

Lieut. Col. Jacob A. Augur, 4th Cav., to be colonel, June 9, 1902.

Major Clarence A. Stedman, 10th Cav., to be lieutenant colonel, June 9, 1902.

Capt. William D. Beach, 9th Cav., to be major, June 9, 1902.

1st Lieut. Charles E. Stodter, 9th Cav., to be captain, June 9, 1902.

Promotions in Infantry Arm.

Lieut. Col. Charles H. Noble, 16th Inf., to be colonel, June 9, 1902.

Major John A. Baldwin, 23d Inf., to be lieutenant colonel, June 9, 1902.

Capt. Abner Pickering, 2d Inf., to be major, June 9, 1902.

1st Lieut. Preston Brown, 2d Inf., to be captain, June 9, 1902.

Promotions in Ordnance Department.

Lieut. Col. John R. McGinness, O.D., to be colonel, June 14, 1902.

Major John E. Greer, O.D., to be lieutenant colonel, June 14, 1902.

Capt. Frank Baker, O.D., to be major, June 14, 1902.

1st Lieut. Clarence C. Williams, O.D., to be captain, June 14, 1902.

1st Lieut. Jay E. Hoffer, O.D., to be captain, Nov. 23, 1901.

Nominations Confirmed by the Senate June 25, 1902.

Promotions in the Army.

Major Frank P. Estman, 28th Inf., to be commissary, with the rank of major, with rank from April 1, 1901.

Major Robert L. Bullard, commissary, to be major of infantry, with rank from April 1, 1901.

G. O. 56, JUNE 17, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

Publishes tables of the price of clothing and equipment, and of tableware and kitchen utensils, for the Army of the United States, with the money allowance of clothing of the enlisted men for each year and day; the price of clothing and special clothing money allowance for troops stationed in Alaska; the money allowance of clothing of Philippine Scouts; also of the allowance of equipment and tableware and kitchen utensils, to take effect July 1, 1902, and to remain in force until further orders.

Clothing and equipment purchased in Manila for service in the Philippine Islands will be charged at invoice or cost prices.

A table showing existing relations between the commercial sizes of clothing and those furnished by the Quartermaster's Department is also published for the information of officers making requisitions.

Should this order not be received at posts on July 1, 1902, then the same will take effect on the date of actual receipt, in which case the provisions of General Orders, No. 106, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, 1901, will govern until the date of receipt.

G. O. 60, JUNE 25, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

In addition to the organization of the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery at Fort Riley, Kan., as prescribed for the "Cavalry and Light Artillery School," in paragraph 541 of the Regulations, the commanding officer of the battalion of field artillery and the captains of the batteries of field artillery stationed at that post shall constitute a board to be known as "the field artillery board," to which may be referred from time to time all subjects concerning the operations of artillery in the field upon which the General Commanding the Army may desire its opinions and recommendations. The adjutant of the artillery subpost will act as recorder of the board.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A.G., Major Gen., U.S.A.

SPECIAL ORDERS, JUNE 26, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

Leave for two months is granted Capt. William D. Davis, commissary, 17th Inf.

Capt. Almon L. Farmerter, 21st Inf., will join his company.

Leave for three months is granted Capt. Almon L. Farmerter, 21st Inf.

2d Lieut. Avery J. Cooper, A.C., is assigned to the 93d Co., Coast Art., and will join at Fort Stevens.

2d Lieut. Claire R. Bennett is assigned to the 8th Infantry. He will report at Fort Lawton for temporary duty.

2d Lieut. Michael E. Morris, Philippine Scouts, will report at Fort Myer.

2d Lieut. Ernest H. Agnew, 26th Inf., to report at Fort Leavenworth for duty with 8th Infantry.

Major James C. Gird, retired, relieved from duty at Peekskill Military Academy.

Leave granted Capt. Halstead Dorey, 8th Inf., is extended three months.

The leave granted Capt. Paul Giddings, 2d Inf., is further extended two months.

Leave for four months is granted Capt. Jas. T. Dean, 10th Inf.

The following transfers are made to take effect June 26:

Lieut. Col. Francis W. Mansfield, from 19th Inf. to 1st Inf.; Major Thos. S. McCaleb, from 8th Inf. to 26th Inf.; Major William W. Wotherspoon, from 26th Inf. to 6th Inf.; Lieutenant Colonel Mansfield and Majors Wotherspoon and McCaleb will join their regiments.

Leave for two months is granted Lieut. Col. Benjamin K. Roberts, A.C.

G. O. 58, JUNE 20, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

By direction of the Secretary of War, in order to fix more definitely the accountability for certain classes of tools used by the artillery, seacoast defense posts, Engineers, the Ordnance and the Quartermaster's Department, the property referred to will be transferred and hereafter issued and accounted for as follows:

All bench and hand tools and appliances for working metal (except special tools, fixtures, and spare parts for oil engines, steam engines, and electrical machinery which are habitually supplied by the makers with such machinery) now on hand at seacoast fortifications and borne on engineering department property will be transferred to the Ordnance Department, and in future such tools will be issued only by that Department.

All coal handling and fire tools and appliances, all grasscutting tools, and all carpenters' tools now on hand at seacoast fortifications and borne on Engineer Department property returns will be invoiced to the Quartermaster's Department, and in future such tools will be issued only by that Department.

Post commanders will cause their engineer officers, ordnance officers, and quartermasters to make these transfers on regular invoices and receipts and to be governed by the foregoing instructions in making requisitions for tools.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A.G., Major General, U.S.A.

G. O. 59, JUNE 21, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

Publishes the following act of Congress: An Act granting the right of way to the Alaska, Manatee and Gulf Coast Railway Company through the United States light-house and military reservations on Gasparilla Island, in the State of Florida. Approved June 12, 1902.

CIRCULAR 22, JUNE 20, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

The following is published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

1. Notwithstanding the fact that paragraph 153, Army Regulations, 1901, clearly sets forth that continuous service pay at the rate of \$2 per month shall be paid only "to enlisted men who have served continuously for a longer period than five years," instances have been observed where officers in determining the eligibility of a soldier for discharge, under that portion of paragraph 154, Army Regulations, 1901, which reads, "A soldier in a second or any other enlistment, but not receiving continuous service or reenlisted pay, is not debarrered from discharge by purchase," have failed to make the distinction between "continuous service pay" and the "additional pay" authorized in section 1361 of the Revised Statutes, which provides that in addition to the regular pay of an enlisted man \$1 shall be added for the third year of enlistment, \$1 more for the fourth year, and another dollar for the fifth year of continuous service, making in all a \$3 increase during the fifth year.

The Secretary of War, therefore, desires to call attention to the fact that "continuous service pay" in the sense in which that term is used in paragraph 154, Army



Regulations, is the pay defined in paragraph 1229, Army Regulations, and is not to be confounded with the "additional pay" allowed in third, fourth, and fifth years of continuous service under section 1281 of the Revised Statutes. (432958, A.G.O.)

2. In this connection attention is invited to the following:

A soldier who has been honorably discharged from the Army after serving a full enlistment of three years, or a portion thereof, and again enlists within three months thereafter shall be eligible to apply for the privilege of purchasing his discharge during the second year of such re-enlistment and until he shall have completed five years' service when the privilege ceases. The purchase price in the first month of the second year of such re-enlistment will be \$120 and \$5 less during each succeeding month of the period of eligibility. (Decision Sec. War. June 18, 1902-36701, A.G.O.)

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:  
H. C. CORBIN, A.G., Major General, U.S.A.

**CIRCULAR 23, JUNE 21, H.Q.A., A.G.O.**  
Announces that the Chattanooga National Bank of Chattanooga, Tennessee, has been designated a depository of public money and specially designated for the reception, safe-keeping, and disbursement of funds advanced to officers of the War Department, to take the place of the Third National Bank of Chattanooga, which has been discontinued as such depository.

**G. O. 13, JUNE 10, DEPT. OF CAL.**  
Lieut. Col. James Allen, Signal Corps, is announced as signal officer of this department from June 9.

**G. O. 14, JUNE 11, DEPT. OF CAL.**  
Announces the schedule for small arms target practice at posts in this Department, for the current year.

**G. O. 15, JUNE 12, DEPT. OF CAL.**  
During the temporary absence of the undersigned in obedience to telegraphic orders of the War Department, Col. J. B. Rawles, Art. Corps, will exercise command of the Department of California, as provided in paragraph 213, Army Regulations.

R. F. HUGHES, Major General, Commanding.

**G. O. 16, JUNE 14, DEPT. CALIFORNIA.**  
Announces the following allotments for extra duty pay for the camps at the Yosemite and Sequoia National Parks, California.

**G. O. 21, JUNE 19, DEPT. OF COLORADO.**  
Announces that the annual Department Infantry Competition will take place at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, August 4 to 9, inclusive under the direction of Major George S. Young, 15th Inf.

**CIRCULAR 5, JUNE 3, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA.**  
Frequent cases having been brought to the attention of the Department Commander in which officers have failed to furnish the Inspector General of the Army with a copy of the auctioneer's detailed account of public property sold on inventory and inspection reports, as required by paragraph 761 Army Regulations; in future the requirements of this paragraph will be fully complied with by officers in this Department.

By command of Brigadier General Randall:  
R. K. EVANS, Major of Infantry, A.G.

**G. O. 7, JUNE 16, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.**  
The 21st Infantry is assigned to stations in the Department of Dakota as follows: The Headquarters, Band, 2d Battalion (E, F, G, H), and Cos. B and C, to Fort Snelling, Minn. Cos. A and D to Fort Keogh, Mont. The 3d Battalion (I, K, L, M), to Fort Yates, N.D.

#### COURT-MARTIAL OF CAPTAIN HINES.

**G. O. 14, JUNE 21, DEPT. OF EAST.**  
Publishes the proceedings of a G. C. M., of which Col. John R. Myrick, Art. Corps, was president, and Capt. Herbert H. Sargent, 2d Cav., judge advocate, at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., for the trial of Capt. John L. Hines, Quartermaster, 23d Inf., charged with "Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." The specification alleged that Captain Hines did make use of unlawful force and violence against Private Peter W. Plinio, Co. F, 23d Inf., by ordering and causing him to be tied up and suspended by his wrists for a period of six minutes; and for a second period of 10 minutes; this with a view to extort a confession from said Plinio in respect to his participation in the robbery of the U.S. Post Office at Jolo, Philippine Islands, on or about June 30, 1901.

Captain Hines pleaded not guilty to the specifications and to the charge, and the court finding not guilty, did honorably acquit him. The proceedings, finding, and acquittal were approved by General Brooke, who ordered that Captain Hines be released from arrest by the commanding officer Plattsburg Barracks and returned to duty.

**CIRCULAR 11, JUNE 25, DEPT. EAST.**  
Upon the recommendation of the Signal Officer of the Department, so much of Circular No. 3, series of 1896, these headquarters, as directs that "at the end of June and December Post Signal Officers will render to the Department Signal Officer one copy, without vouchers, of their semi-annual return of signal property," is hereby revoked.

By command of Major General Brooke:  
THOMAS H. BARRY, Adjutant General.

**G. O. 25, JUNE 14, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.**  
Capt. John R. Lynch, paymaster, having reported in person, is assigned to duty in this Department with station at Omaha, Neb.

**G. O. 12, JUNE 14, DIST. OF PORTO RICO.**  
Co. H, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, Capt. C. H. Hamilton, commanding, is relieved from further duty at Henry Barracks, P.R., and will proceed on Wednesday, June 18, 1902, by marching, via Ponce and Yauco, to Mayaguez, P.R., for the purpose of taking station thereat, relieving Co. A, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, of all military duties.

Co. A, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, Capt. F. L. Graham, commanding, will stand relieved, upon arrival of Co. H, from further duty at Mayaguez, P.R., and proceed by rail and marching, on June 23, to San Juan, P.R., taking station thereat.

Lieut. R. E. Gambell, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, will remain on duty at Mayaguez, P.R., until further orders.

**G. O. 24, MAY 5, DEPT. OF NORTH PHILIPPINES.**  
Major William A. Glassford, Signal Corps, chief signal officer, Division of the Philippines, having reported, is announced as chief signal officer of the Department, relieving Capt. Eugene O. Fehet, Signal Corps.

**G. O. 25, MAY 6, DEPT. OF NORTH PHILIPPINES.**  
There no longer existing any military necessity for its continuance, the Brigade Hospital at Vigan, South Ilocos, is, upon the recommendation of the chief surgeon of the Department, discontinued as such, and its status will be that of the usual station hospital.

The medical officers, enlisted men and employees, on duty thereat, will be reported, by the senior medical officer present, to the commanding officer, Vigan, South Ilocos, for duty.

By command of Major General Wheaton:  
MILLARD F. WALTZ, Major, 1st Inf., A.A.G.

**G. O. 24, MAY 13, DEPT. OF NORTH PHILIPPINES.**  
Lieut. Col. Henry O. S. Heistand, A.A.G., having re-

ported, is announced as adjutant general of this Department, relieving Major Millard F. Waltz, 1st Inf.

**G. O. 27, MAY 13, DEPT. OF NORTH PHILIPPINES.**  
Major Lewis E. Goodier, judge advocate, is announced as judge advocate of this Department, relieving Major Harvey C. Carbaugh, judge advocate.

**G. O. 28, MAY 17, DEPT. NORTH PHILIPPINES.**  
1st Lieut. Alden C. Knowles, 13th Inf., is announced as ordnance officer of this department, vice Capt. Frank D. Webster, 30th Inf., aid-de-camp, relieved.

By command of Major General Wheaton:  
H. O. S. HEISTAND, A.G.

#### THIRD SEPARATE BRIGADE, DEPARTMENT OF NORTH PHILIPPINES.

Batangas, Batangas Province, P.I., April 16, 1902.  
The following telegram is published for the information of the Brigade:

"Headquarters, Department of North Philippines, Manila, April 16, Brig. Gen. J. F. Bell, Lila. The Department Commander, Major Gen. Loyd Wheaton, U.S.A., thanks you and the officers and men of the 3d Brigade for the result of the operations ending with the surrender of Malvar. The fighting pursued and the ability, energy and efficiency displayed by you and your command will be a model for future operations against the resistance of a semi civilized people to the arms of the United States. By command of Major General Wheaton. (Signed.) Waltz, A.A.G."

By command of Brigadier General Bell:  
MILTON F. DAVIS, Captain, 1st Cav., A.G.

#### THIRD SEPARATE BRIGADE, DEPARTMENT OF NORTH PHILIPPINES.

Batangas, Batangas Province, P.I., April 20, 1902.

The following telegram is published for the information of the Brigade:  
"Headquarters, Department of North Philippines, Manila, April 19, 1902, 3:35 P. M. General Bell, Batangas. Following telegram for your information: Headquarters Division of the Philippines, Manila, April 19, 1902. General Wheaton, Manila, P.I. The following cablegram is repeated for your information and transmission to General Bell: 'Washington, D.C., April 17, 1902. Chaffee, Manila. Acting Secretary of War directs me to inform you that the President wishes through you to express his gratification and the gratification of the American people at the results of the campaign of J. F. Bell and officers and men of his command in Batangas and Laguna Provinces, which culminated in the surrender of insurgent forces under Malvar and which will further extend the territory in which civil government is exercised."

"The pleasure which I feel because of the President's congratulations for General Bell, his officers and men is difficult for me to express in words. No body of American troops has ever before been charged with a duty more difficult of accomplishment, except (with reference to terrain only) our comrades in the Island of Samar. So unique has been the situation in many ways that no one not an actual participant can appreciate the conditions met with to be overcome, nor yet to fully determine what the necessary means to best accomplish the object in view, namely, compel recognition of United States authority, that peace and order might prevail in the disturbed section. General Bell and his troops will desire that you, General, share with them, as Department Commander, the congratulations of the President because of your never failing encouragement and watchfulness over their labors. (Signed.) Chaffee." By command of Major General Wheaton, Waltz, A.A.G."

By command of Brigadier General Bell:  
MILTON F. DAVIS, Captain, 1st Cavalry, A.G.

**G. O. 11, MAY 8, FIFTH SEP. BRIGADE.**  
In compliance with General Orders, No. 91, current series, Headquarters Division of the Philippines, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Fifth Separate Brigade.

J. F. WADE, Brig. Gen., U.S.A., Commanding

**G. O. 10, APRIL 14, DEPT. SOUTH PHILIPPINES.**  
Lieut. Col. George W. Adair, deputy surgeon general, U.S. Army, having reported, is announced as Chief Surgeon of the Department, with station at Cebu, Island of Cebu, P.I.

#### GENERAL OFFICERS.

Major Gen. Loyd Wheaton, now at San Francisco, California, will proceed to his home, where he is authorized to await retirement. (June 23, H.Q.A.)

#### INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major James A. Irons, U.S. Inf., Inspector General, will proceed to Fort Douglas, and Fort Duchesne, Utah, for the purpose of making the annual inspection of those posts. (June 16, D. Cal.)

Col. Peter D. Vroom, I.G., will proceed to the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., on inspection duty. (June 24, D.E.)

Col. Peter D. Vroom, Inspector General, will proceed on inspection duty to Fort Totten, and to the U.S. Powder Depot, Dover. (June 20, D.E.)

Major J. D. C. Hoskins, A.I.G., will proceed to Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., to make investigation of and report on matters referred to in official correspondence. (June 26, D.E.)

#### JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for nineteen days is granted Col. Edward Hunter, J.A. (June 24, D.E.)

#### QUARTERMASTERS DEPARTMENT.

Leave for four months is granted Capt. Joseph C. Byron, Q.M., to take effect when his services can be spared. (June 21, H.Q.A.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. A. Kurlman will proceed to Fort Liscomb, Alaska, for duty. (Fort Mott, June 24.)

Capt. Howard W. French, U.S. Inf., Q.M., will report in person to the commanding general, Division of the Philippines, for duty. (June 23, H.Q.A.)

#### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Post Commissary Sergt. Richard F. Rumpff, Army transport Grant, San Francisco, Cal., will be relieved from further duty thereon when his services are no longer required, and will be sent to Manila to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. George Bolton, who will be sent to San Francisco, Cal. (June 20, H.Q.A.)

Commissary Sergt. Karl J. Thompson will proceed to San Diego Barracks, Cal., for duty. (June 6, D. Cal.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Robert S. Leahy (appointed June 18, 1902, from sergeant, Co. H, 17th Inf.), now at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, will be sent to Fort H. G. Wright, New York, for duty. (June 19, H.Q.A.)

Capt. William Elliott, commissary, having reported his arrival at San Francisco, will proceed to St. Louis, Missouri, for duty. (June 23, H.Q.A.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Frederick Schiller will proceed to Fort Yates, North Dakota, for duty. (June 15, D. Cal.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about July 12, 1902, is granted Lieut. Col. Abel L. Smith, deputy commissary general. (June 25, H.Q.A.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Contract Surg. David W. Overton, U.S.A., now at Fort Snelling, Minn., will proceed to New York city, New York, for instructions. (June 21, H.Q.A.)

Contract Surg. Lewis H. Wheeler now at Fort Yates, is relieved from further duty in the Division of the Philippines, and will report to the C. O., Fort Yates for duty. (June 20, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Josiah M. Ward, asst. surg., will report to the C. O., 21st Inf., now in camp at Presidio, to accompany that regiment to Fort Snelling, Minn., and will return to his station at the Presidio of San Francisco. (June 7, D. Cal.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Sanford H. Wadhams, asst. surg., is extended seven days. (June 19, H.Q.A.)

Leave to include July 20, 1902, to take effect upon the expiration of his present sick leave, is granted Capt. Luther S. Harvey, asst. surg. (June 21, H.Q.A.)

Acting Hospital Steward Jasper M. Lawrence will be sent to Manila, P.I. (June 19, H.Q.A.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. W. F. Lippitt, asst. surg. (June 21, D.E.)

The following named medical officers, now at stations designated, are assigned to temporary duty with the troops as follows: Troop E, 3d av., Major R. P. Robins, Surg., U.S.V., Presidio of San Francisco; Troop F, 2d Cav., 1st Lieut. Milton E. Lando, Asst. Surg., Presidio of San Francisco. (June 10, D. Cal.)

Capt. Donald P. McCord, asst. surg., is assigned to duty as transport surgeon of the transport Warren, relieving Major Charles M. Drake, surg. (June 17, D. Cal.)

Contract Surg. Oliver M. Holliday will proceed on transport Meade on June 16 to the Philippine Islands, for duty. (June 14, D. Cal.)

The leave granted Capt. Paul Mazzuri, asst. surg., is extended one month. (June 23, H.Q.A.)

Contract Surg. George J. Fanning will proceed to Fort Huachuca, Arizona Territory, for duty. (June 23, H.Q.A.)

Capt. W. Hoepfner Winterberg, asst. surg., having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged, to take effect July 31, 1902. (June 23, H.Q.A.)

Leave to include July 31, 1902, is granted Capt. W. Hoepfner Winterberg, asst. surg. (June 23, H.Q.A.)

Par. 20, S. O. 111, May 10, 1902, H.Q.A., relating to Lieut. Col. Valery Havard, deputy surgeon general, is revoked. Lieutenant Colonel Havard is detailed to represent the Medical Department of the Army at the Second International Conference for the Prevention of Syphilis and Venereal Diseases to be held in Brussels, Belgium, and will proceed to that place not later than July 15, 1902. (June 23, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Robert S. Woodson, asst. surg., and Contract Surg. Frank E. Thompson, having reported their arrival at San Francisco, will report in person to the commanding general, Department of California, for duty with the 9th Infantry, en route to the Department of the East. (June 23, H.Q.A.)

1st Lieut. Robert B. Grubbs, asst. surg., on or about Sept. 17, 1902, will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for further orders. (June 23, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Edward L. Munson, asst. surg., will proceed to the Philippine Islands on transport, not later than Aug. 1, 1902. (June 25, H.Q.A.)

So much of Par. 8, S. O. 127, May 29, 1902, as relates to Hospital Steward Joseph H. Manning is revoked. Hospital Steward Manning will be sent to Fort Meade, South Dakota. Upon expiration of furlough authorized he will be sent to Manila for duty. (June 25, H.Q.A.)

#### PAY DEPARTMENT.

Major H. L. Rogers, paymaster, will proceed by automobile transportation, to Henry Barracks, Cayce, Porto Rico, for the purpose of paying, on June 11, 1902, Cos. E, F, G and H, Porto Rico Regiment. (June 10, D.P.R.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about June 14, 1902, is granted Capt. William R. Graham, paymaster, Omaha, Neb. (June 11, D.M.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Chief Musician J. Kamper, Engr. Band, will proceed to hospital, Hot Springs, for treatment. (Worth Barracks, June 19.)

Capt. William V. Judson, C.E., in addition to his present duties, will report by letter to the commanding general, Department of the East, for duty as engineer officer on his staff, retaining station at Washington Barracks, D. C. (June 23, H.Q.A.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Ordnance Sergt. Lawrence Vixner, now at Fort Jefferson, Fla., is transferred to Fort Logan, Colo., for duty. (June 20, H. Q. A.)

The C. O., Jackson Barracks, La., will send to the Government Hospital for the Insane Ordnance Sergt. Peter E. Ostrom, U.S.A., retired, pronounced insane. (June 20, D.E.)

1st Lieut. Thales L. Ames, O.D., will make not to exceed three visits per month during the months of July, August and September, 1902, to the works of the California Powder Company, Pinole, Cal., on business pertaining to the inspection of nitrocellulose for powder, and return to his proper station at Santa Cruz, Cal. (June 25, H.Q.A.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

The leave granted Capt. Charles B. Hepburn, Signal Corps, is extended seven days. (June 23, H.Q.A.)

#### 1ST CAVALRY.—COL. A. B. WELLS.

The following transfers are made in the 1st Cavalry: Capt. William C. Brown, from Troop E to Troop L; Capt. J. E. Reynolds, from Troop L to Troop E; 1st Lieut. Henry C. Smith, from Troop E to Troop F; 1st Lieut. Russell T. Hazzard, from Troop F to Troop E. Captain Brown and Lieutenant Hazzard will join the troops to which they are transferred. (June 23, H.Q.A.)

#### 2D CAVALRY.—COL. E. L. HUGGINS.

Major W. S. Schuyler and 1st Lieut. E. P. Orton, 2d Cav., are detailed fire marshal and assistant fire marshal. (Fort Ethan Allen, June 21.)

#### 3D CAVALRY.—COL. A. E. WOODSON.

The headquarters and band, 3d Cav., now at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to station at Fort Assiniboine, Mont. (June 10, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. Conrad S. Babcock, 3d Cav., will report to the C. O., 3d Cav., in camp at Presidio, Cal., for duty with that regiment. (June 7, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. Fred E. Buchanan, 3d Cav., will join his troop at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (June 20, D. Cal.)

Troops G and H, 3d Cavalry, now at the Presidio of San Francisco, California, will proceed to Fort Apache, Arizona, for temporary station. (June 19, D. Cal.)

#### 4TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. C. CARR.

Major Frank A. Edwards, 4th Cav., Jefferson Barracks, Mo., will proceed to the following named places and make inspection: Springfield, Mo., National Cemetery; Fayetteville, Ark., National Cemetery; Fort Smith, Ark., recruiting office. (June 9, D.M.)

Major Cunliffe H. Murray, 4th Cav., Fort Leavenworth, Kan., will inspect the money accounts of the Constructing Quartermaster at that post, and will then proceed to the following named places and make the inspections: Jefferson City, Mo., National Cemetery; Kansas City, Mo., recruiting office; and subsistence depot; Wichita, Kan., recruiting office; Fort Scott, Kan., National Cemetery. (June 9, D.M.)

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about July 1, 1902, is granted Major Frank A. Edwards, 4th Cav. (June 23, H.Q.A.)

The seven days leave granted 2d Lieut. Frank B. Edwards, 4th Cav., is extended thirteen days. (June 17, D.M.)

Col. Camillo C. Carr, 4th Cav., now in Omaha, will return to his proper station, Fort Riley, Kansas. (June 15, D.M.)

The Band, 4th Cavalry, dismounted, now at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, will proceed by rail on or about June 16 to its proper station, Fort Riley, Kansas. (June 11, D.M.)

#### 7TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. A. BALDWIN.

Leave for one month, to take effect about July 5, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, is granted Major Charles A. Varnum, 7th Cav. (June 17, D. Colo.)

1st Lieut. Evan H. Humphrey, 7th Cav., will proceed



to Havana, Cuba, to investigate the circumstances connected with the loss of one package said to contain \$1,152 subsistence funds turned over to him for shipment. (June 24, H.Q.A.)

#### 9TH CAVALRY—COL. E. S. GODFREY.

Leave of absence for one month, to take effect about July 1, is granted Veterinarian John Tenny, 9th Cav., Fort Logan, Colo. (June 17, D. Colo.)  
Private Garth Shores, Troop H, 9th Cav., having been tried and found guilty of desertion by a G.C.M. convened at Guinobatan, Albay, P.I., was sentenced to be dishonorably discharged, forfeiting all pay and allowances, and then to be hanged by the neck until dead, two-thirds of the members of the court concurring therein. President Roosevelt commuted this sentence to dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and confinement at hard labor in a military prison for three years. (June 20, H. Q. A.)

#### 13TH CAVALRY—COL. E. M. HAYES.

The extension of leave granted Col. Edward M. Hayes, 13th Cav., is extended ten days. (June 24, H.Q.A.)

#### 15TH CAVALRY—COL. W. M. WALLACE.

Capt. J. Y. Mason Blunt, 15th Cav., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident there to, his retirement from active service June 20, 1902, is announced. (June 20, H. Q. A.)  
1st Lieut. F. H. Cameron, 15th Cav., will proceed from Cebu to Manila, P.I., 1st Reserve Hospital, for treatment. (April 12, D.S.P.)

#### ARTILLERY CORPS.

##### COL. W. F. RANDOLPH, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Theodore H. Koch, Art. Corps. (June 19, H.Q.A.)  
Capt. Eugene T. Wilson, A. C., will proceed to join his company at Fort Liscum, Alaska. Captain Wilson is placed in charge of the Trans-Alaskan Military Road. (June 6, D. Cal.)

Capt. Isaac N. Lewis, A. C., will report to the C. O., Artillery District of San Francisco, Cal., for the purpose of examining and correcting the system of fire control at the batteries of the district. (June 10, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. Frank B. Edwards, A. C., will join his company. (June 20, H.Q.A.)

So much of Par. 2, S. O. 35, Feb. 11, 1902, as relates to 2d Lieut. Lee Hagood, A. C., is revoked. (June 20, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Clifton C. Carter, A. C., is extended fifteen days. (June 20, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about July 1, 1902, is granted Capt. George W. Moses, 9th Cav. (June 20, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Charles J. Bailey, A. C., will take station at Fort Totten, New York, for the purpose of disbursing the funds appropriated by Congress for the purpose of submarine mines and the necessary appliances to operate them in closing the channels leading to principal seaports and for continuing torpedo experiments. (June 21, H.Q.A.)

2d Lieut. John V. Spring, Jr., A. C., recently appointed, with rank from Sept. 23, 1901, is attached to the 18th Co., A. A., and will report at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for temporary duty, and then join his company at Cienfuegos, Cuba. (June 21, H.Q.A.)

The leave for seven days granted Capt. Lotus Niles, A. C., is extended eight days. (June 24, D.E.)

Lieut. D. Y. Beckham, A. C., is detailed assistant to the adjutant. (Fort Screven, June 18.)

Corps. T. P. Welsh and A. R. Gray, 104th Co., Fort Washington, have been promoted to sergeant.

Col. J. L. Kerwin, A. C., will proceed to Fort Constitution and inspect arrangements. (Fort Banks, June 22.)

Capt. O. W. B. Farr, A. C., is detailed summary court. (Fort Warren, June 18.)

2d Lieut. William S. Browning and Clarence B. Ross, A. C., are detailed to assist Major William P. Duval, A. C., at the encampment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania at Gettysburg, from July 12 to 19, 1902. (June 21, D.E.)

The charge of desertion from Fort De Soto, about May 23, against Serg. Joseph J. Dorsey (now private), 1st Co., having been erroneously made, is set aside. (June 21, D.E.)

Lieut. D. W. Hand, A. C., is detailed 1st M. Com. and Eng. Officer. (Key West B'ks, June 10.)

Corp. L. F. Berg, 121st Co., Key West B'ks., has been promoted to Sergeant.

Corp. P. S. Johnson, 1st Co., Fort De Soto, has been promoted to Sergeant.

Corp. J. D. McNeil and A. C. Nash, 57th Co., Fort Washington, have been promoted to sergeant.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Fred T. Austin, A. C., is extended twenty days. (June 24, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month and twenty days, to take effect on or about July 1, 1902, is granted Capt. John D. Barrette, A. C. (June 24, H.Q.A.)

Major Henry M. Andrews, Capt. George W. Van Deusen and Charles T. Menohar, Artillery Corps, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, will proceed to Fort Riley, Kansas, to witness tests of field guns at that post. (June 13, D.M.)

1st Lieut. Frank B. Edwards, A. C., assistant to the recruiting officer at Knoxville, Tenn., will proceed to Little Rock, Ark., for temporary duty, and upon the return of Captain Williams will rejoin his proper station. (June 23, H.Q.A.)

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. John G. Livingston, A. C., is further extended ten days. (June 23, H.Q.A.)

Par. 25, S. O. 145, June 20, 1902, H.Q.A., relating to 1st Lieut. Frank B. Edwards, A. C., is revoked. (June 23, H.Q.A.)

Leave for two months to take effect on or about July 1, 1902, is granted Major Albert S. Cummins, A. C. (June 23, H.Q.A.)

Major G. F. E. Harrison, Artillery inspector, will proceed to Washington, D.C., on duty connected with the combined Army and Navy maneuvers to take place during this summer. (June 25, D.E.)

1st Lieut. H. W. Schull, A. C., is relieved as member of G. C. M. Cabana Barracks, Havana. (June 25, D.E.)

The leave for seven days granted Capt. Lotus Niles, A. C., is extended eight days. (June 24, D.E.)

2d Lieut. William W. Ballard, A. C., is detailed member of G. C. M., Fort Columbus, vice 1st Lieut. Eugene H. Hartnett, relieved. (June 5, D.E.)

Corp. E. Johnson, 35th Co., Fort Monroe, has been promoted to sergeant.

Lieut. C. C. Burt, A. C., is detailed treasurer and exchange officer. (Rowell Barracks, Cuba, June 13.)

Lieut. C. E. Wiggins is detailed in charge of mine equipment. (Fort Delaware, June 18.)

Corp. W. E. Bible, 16th Co., Fort Williams, has been promoted to sergeant.

Lieut. C. N. Jones, A. C., is detailed ordnance signal engineer and exchange officer. (Fort Strong, June 23.)

Sick leave for three months is granted Capt. Morris K. Barroll, A. C. (June 25, H.Q.A.)

#### 2D INFANTRY—COL. C. S. ROBERTS.

So much of par. 5, S. O. 123, May 24, 1902, H.Q.A., as directs Lieut. Col. Willis Wittich, 2d Inf., to proceed to join his regiment upon the expiration of his present sick leave, is amended so as to direct him to report by letter to the commanding general, Department of the East, for assignment to such light duty as he may be able to perform at a post in that department for a period of six months, and to join the post to which he may be assigned. (June 25, H.Q.A.)

#### 3d INFANTRY—COL. J. H. PAGE.

The extension of leave granted Capt. John W. Barker, 3d Inf., further extended fifteen days. (June 20, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Maury Nichols, 3d Inf., will join his company at Fort Thomas, Ky. (June 16, D. Cal.)

Leave for thirty days is granted Capt. Maury Nichols, 3d Inf., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (June 15, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. William R. Gibson, 2d Inf., will on July 1 join his company at Columbia Arsenal, Tenn. (June 19, D. Cal.)

Leave for thirty days, to take effect after July 1, 1902, is granted 1st Lieut. William R. Gibson, 2d Inf., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (June 19, D. Cal.)

#### 4TH INFANTRY—COL. J. C. CHANCE.

Capt. Howard W. French, 4th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department. (June 23, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about July 1, 1902, is granted Capt. Herbert O. Williams, 4th Inf., recruiting officer. (June 23, H.Q.A.)

#### 5TH INFANTRY—COL. C. L. DAVIS.

Leave for three months, to take effect June 30, 1902, is granted 1st Lieut. John W. Wright, 5th Inf., (June 19, H.Q.A.)

#### 7TH INFANTRY—COL. C. A. COOLIDGE.

Major Arthur C. Ducat, 7th Inf., now on duty with his regiment at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will report to the C. O. of that post for assignment to the command of a recruit camp. (June 9, D. Cal.)

#### 9TH INFANTRY—COL. C. F. ROBE.

2d Lieutenant G. L. McEntree, 9th Inf., now at Fort Slocum, will proceed to Madison Barracks, and report for duty. (June 24, D.E.)

1st Lieut. W. K. Naylor, 9th Inf., is detailed L. M. and Commissary. (Madison B'ks, June 20.)

2d Lieut. G. L. McEntree, 9th Inf., now at Fort Slocum, will proceed to Madison Barracks, and report for duty. (June 24, D.E.)

#### 10TH INFANTRY.

Leave for ten days is granted 2d Lieut. Clark B. Elliott, 10th Inf. (June 25, H.Q.A.)

#### 12TH INFANTRY—COL. J. W. BUBB.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. Rhea Jackson, 12th Inf., Fort Douglas, Utah. (June 16, D. Colo.)

Capt. Charles C. Ballou, 12th Inf., from duty at Fort Slocum, New York, to join his company. (June 24, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. John M. Craig, 12th Inf., will join his company at Fort Bliss, Tex. (June 15, D. Cal.)

#### 13TH INFANTRY—COL. A. C. MARKLEY.

Leave for fifteen days is granted 2d Lieut. William E. Bennett, Jr., 13th Inf. (June 23, H.Q.A.)

#### 15TH INFANTRY—COL. H. C. WARD.

Second Lieut. William F. Rittler, 15th Inf., from duty at Madison Barracks, New York, and will proceed to Fort DuChesne, Utah, for duty. (June 21, H.Q.A.)

Lieut. W. F. Rittler, 15th Inf., is detailed executive officer. (Madison Barracks, June 23.)

#### 16TH INFANTRY—COL. C. C. HOOD.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Sydney Smith, 16th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (June 24, D. Cal.)

2d Lieut. Joseph W. Lacour, 16th Inf., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, for duty at that post. (June 6, D. Cal.)

The 16th Infantry, upon its arrival in this Department will take station, headquarters, band and two battalions at Fort McPherson, Ga., one battalion at Fort Slocum, N.Y. (S. O. 139, June 19, D.E.)

#### 18TH INFANTRY—COL. J. M. J. SANNO.

Leave for one month, to take effect about July 1, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. Douglas Potts, 18th Inf., Whipple Barracks, Arizona. (June 16, D. Colo.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about July 1, is granted 2d Lieut. Charles Abel, Battalion Q. M. and C.S., 18th Inf., Fort Logan, Colo. (June 16, D. Colo.)

#### 19TH INFANTRY—COL. E. RICE.

2d Lieut. Jason M. Walling, 19th Inf., was on May 7, relieved from further duty as Assistant to the Chief Commissary, Department of South Philippines, and will report to his regimental commander.

1st Lieut. Cromwell Stacey, 19th Inf., will proceed to the Discharge Camp, Angel Island, California, for duty. (June 20, D. Cal.)

#### 20TH INFANTRY—COL. W. S. McCASKEY.

Battalion Sergt. Major Otto F. Skiles, 20th Inf., was on June 20 appointed sergeant major of the regiment.

Corp. John A. Molton, Band, 20th Inf., was on June 20 appointed battalion sergeant major and assigned to the 3d battalion.

#### 21ST INFANTRY—COL. J. KLINE.

Leave for one month, is granted Capt. Herman Hall, 21st Inf., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (June 7, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. Philip Powers, 21st Inf., will report for duty to the commanding officer, 21st Infantry, in camp at Presidio, Cal. (June 7, D. Cal.)

Leave for fourteen days is granted 2d Lieut. Frederick E. Coe, 21st Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn. (June 18, D. D.)

#### 22D INFANTRY—COL. J. MILLER.

Leave for three months to take effect on or about July 1, 1902, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Raymond Sheldon, 22d Inf. (June 23, H.Q.A.)

#### 23D INFANTRY—COL. J. M. THOMPSON.

Upon the arrival of a battalion of the 16th Inf., at Fort McPherson, Ga., the 3d Batt., 23d Inf., will proceed to Plattsburg Barracks, and take station. (June 19, D. E.)

Capt. D. B. Devore, 23d Inf., is detailed to attend the encampment of Georgia State troops at Macon, Ga., from July 7 to 12, 1902. (June 25, D.E.)

#### 25TH INFANTRY—COL. A. H. BOWMAN.

Major Charles G. Starr, 25th Inf., will report by telegraph to the commanding general, Department of the Missouri, for assignment to a station, and will join station. (June 24, H.Q.A.)

#### 26TH INFANTRY—COL. C. G. PENNY.

Capt. Frank D. Ely, commissary, 26th Infantry was on May 7, detailed as depot commissary, Department of South Philippines, relieving 2d Lieut. Jason M. Walling, 19th Infantry.

PORTO RICO REGIMENT, LIEUT. COL. J. A. BUCHANAN.

First Lieut. George C. Broome, Porto Rico Regiment, is relieved from duty at San Juan, P. R., and will proceed to Henry Barracks, Cayey, P.R., for duty (June 7, D.P.R.)

#### MILITARY ACADEMY.

Sick leave from July 1, 1902, is granted to Cadet Arthur H. Bradley, 3d Class, U.S.M.A. (June 25, H.Q.A.)

#### TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made to take effect this date: Capt. Harry F. Rethers, from the 3d Inf., to the 9th Inf., Co. A; Capt. Russell C. Langdon, from the 9th Inf. to the 3d Inf., Co. G. (June 21, H.Q.A.)

The following transfers are made to take effect this date: Capt. George F. Hamilton, from the 10th Cavalry to the 9th Cavalry, Troop A; Capt. Eugene P. Jervey, Jr., from the 9th Cavalry to the 10th Cavalry. (June 22, H.Q.A.)

#### RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Post Commissary Sergt. Richard Kohne, Cook John Greaney, Troop F, 6th Cav., Cook John Shipley, Co. D, 25th Inf. (June 23, H.Q.A.)

#### BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of medical officers to consist of Major W. H. Corbuser, surgeon, Capt. P. C. Fauntleroy, asst. surgeon, and 1st Lieut. I. A. Shimer, asst. surgeon, will meet at the Bastable Building, Syracuse, June 24, to report upon the physical and mental condition of 1st Lieut. George S. Richards, Jr., 25th Inf. (June 21, D. E.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof at Fort Douglas, Utah, for the examination of such persons to determine their fitness for appointment as chaplains in the U.S. Army, detail: Colonel John W. Bubb, 12th Inf.; Major Henry F. Hoyt, surgeon, U. S. V.; Major Palmer G. Wood, 12th Inf.; Capt. Samuel D. Sturgis, A.C.; Contract Surgeon James P. Hepburn, U.S.A.; 1st Lieut. Adna G. Clarke, recorder. (June 20, H.Q.A.)

A board of officers to consist of Major William H. Miller, Q.M.; Major William T. Wood, 20th Inf., and Capt. William S. Scott, Q.M., is appointed to meet at Indianapolis, Ind., on June 23, 1902, to carry out certain instructions contained in letter from the War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D.C., June 16, 1902. (June 19, D.L.)

A board of officers to consist of Major Frank Thorp, A.C.; Major Charles F. Mason, surg.; Capt. Francis L. Parker, 12th Cav.; Capt. Fine W. Smith, 4th Inf.; Contract Surg. G. L. Cable; 1st Lieut. Samuel D. McIntyre, 4th Inf., recorder, is appointed to meet at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, June 23, to conduct the preliminary examinations of applicants for promotion to the grade of second lieutenant. (June 7, D.T.)

A board of officers to consist of Major William T. Wood, 20th Inf.; Capt. Harry C. Hale, 20th Inf., and 2d Lieut. James V. Guthrie, 20th Inf., is appointed to meet at Fort Sheridan, Ill., as early as practicable, for the examination of Mr. A. D. King, No. 178 Elder street, South Bend, Ind., formerly of Co. K, 4th Iowa Infantry, for appointment as superintendent of a national cemetery. (June 16, D.L.)

A board of officers to consist of Major Charles A. Williams, 17th Inf.; Capt. William D. Davis, commissary, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles J. Nelson, battalion Q.M. and commissary, 17th Inf., is appointed to meet at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., on June 11, 1902, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. Espy Spidel, Co. A, 8th Inf., for the position of post quartermaster sergeant, U.S.A. (June 9, D. Cal.)

A board of officers to consist of Col. Stephen P. Jocelyn, 14th Inf., Lieut. Col. John A. Johnston, A.A.G., and Major Daniel A. Frederick, 21st Inf., is appointed to meet in Washington on Oct. 1, 1902, to prepare mustering regulations. (June 24, H.Q.A.)

#### VARIOUS ITEMS.

The leave granted Major Wilber E. Wilder, U. S. Cav., A. A., is extended ten days. (June 18, D.D.)

Troops E and F, 3d Cav., Major Otto L. Hein., of that regiment, commanding, will march from the presidio of San Francisco, Cal., on June 13, en route to the National Parks in the State of California and will proceed as far as Madera and march from that point as follows: The Major and Troop E, to the Yosemite National Park, to establish a camp in the vicinity of Wawona, Cal., within the limits of the park, protecting the park from injury and depredations. Troop F, to the Sequoia National Park, to establish a camp within its limits and protecting that park and the General Grant National Park from injury and depredations. (June 10, D. Cal.)

Major Gen. Robert P. Hughes, U.S.A., accompanied by his aid, 1st Lieut. Edward Croft, 19th Inf., will proceed to Washington, D. C., to attend a meeting of the uniform and equipment on board. (June 11, D. Cal.)

Contract Surg. Joseph W. Walsh will proceed to the transport Meade on June 16 for temporary duty with troops during the voyage to the Philippine Islands. (June 11, D. Cal.)

The following named officers, together with Mr. J. H. Humphreys, acting superintendent engineer, Army Transport Service, are appointed a board to meet on June 18, 1902, at the office of the General Superintendent, Army Transport Service, San Francisco, to appraise the value of the transport Grant, with a view to offering the vessel to the highest bidder: Lieut. Col. D. D. Wheeler, deputy Q.M. general; Major William H. Ballard, New York, superintendent, Army Transport Service; Major Carroll A. Devol, Q.M., general superintendent, Army Transport Service. (June 11, D. Cal.)

2d Lieut. Thomas J. Rogers, 23th Inf., having reported, will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty with recruits. (June 11, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Samuel Glasson, Jr., veterinarian, 9th Cav., Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (June 11, D. Cal.)

The following named officers of the Hospital Corps will be sent to report to the C. O., transport Meade, for temporary duty on board that vessel during the voyage to the Philippine Islands: Hospital Stewards Mathew Galvin, Hugh C. Clover and John S. Sweeney, Acting Hospital Stewards John E. Williams and William George. (June 12, D. Cal.)

Company I, 9th Inf., now at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to station at Madison Barracks, New York. (June 13, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Samuel Glasson, Jr., veterinarian, 9th Cav., Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (June 11, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. C. C. Collins, Asst. Surg., will report to the C. O., Co. I, 9th Inf., now in camp at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty to accompany that organization to Madison Barracks, New York. Upon completion of this duty Lieutenant Collins will avail himself of the leave of absence granted him. (June 12, D. Cal.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of recruiting officers are ordered: Capt. Charles G. Woodward, A.C., from duty at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to Columbus, Ohio, and assume charge of the recruiting station at the latter place, to relieve 1st Lieut. Ezekiel J. Williams, 5th Inf., Lieutenant Williams will join his regiment. 1st Lieut. Gwynn R. Hancock, A.C., is relieved from duty as assistant to the recruiting officer at Nashville, Tenn., and will proceed to Milwaukee, Wis., for duty as assistant. (June 23, H.Q.A.)

Capt. George L. Byroade upon his own application is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky. (June 23, H.Q.A.)

The following named officers now at San Francisco, Cal., are relieved from duty as ad-de-camp on the staff of Major Gen. Loyd Wheaton, and will join their respective regiments: Capt. Frank D. Webster, 20th Inf., Capt. Charles R. Howland, 21st Inf., Capt. Louis H. Bash, 7th Inf. (June 23, H.Q.A.)

Cavalry recruits at Fort Slocum are assigned to the 7th Cavalry, and will be sent, June 23, to Camp George H. Thomas, Ga., under charge of Capt. James A. Ship-ton, A.C., and 1st Lieut. George D. Arrowsmith, 20th Inf. (June 21, D.E.)

The following named officers are detailed for service in the Ordnance Department: 1st Lieut. Walter G. Penfield, 1st Inf., 1st Lieut. Hanson B. Black, A.C., 1st Lieut. Herman W. Schull, A.C. The officers named are assigned to duty at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, New Jersey, and will proceed to New York city, New York, and take station in that city. (June 21, H.Q.A.)

#### VESSELS OF THE U. S. ARMY.

BUFORD—Left San Francisco June 2 for Manila.

CROOK—Arrived Manila, P. I., May 20.

DIX—Arrived at Seattle, May 20.

EGBERT—Arrived San Francisco March 27.

GRANT—Arrived at San Francisco April 27.

HANCOCK—Arrived at San Francisco June 20.

KILPATRICK—Arrived at Manila Oct. 10.

LAWTON—At Manila, P. I.

LOGAN—Left Nagasaki June 19 for San Francisco.

McCLELLAN—Arrived at Manila April 21.

MEADE—Sailed from San Francisco June 16 for Manila.

RELIEF—At Manila, P. I.

ROSECRANS—At San Francisco.

SEDGWICK—At New York, N. Y.

SEWARD—At Seattle, Wash.

SHERIDAN—Sailed from Manila June 22 for San Francisco.

SHERMAN—Arrived at San Francisco June 21.



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Affairs on the Isthmus continue to be in such a very  
mixed state, politically, that the President has made it  
understood that he desires that a war vessel shall be main-  
tained at that point for an indefinite length of time, and  
in furtherance of this wish on the part of Mr. Roosevelt  
the U.S.S. Ranger has been directed to relieve the Phila-  
delphia as permanent "guard ship" of American interests  
in the Bay of Panama. A recent telegram from the  
commanding officer of the Ranger is to the effect that this  
vessel has taken her departure from Acapulco, Mexico,  
for Panama.

**ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL**

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

**ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.**

(ESTABLISHED 1879.)

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SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1902.

**MILITARY ACADEMY BILL AGREED UPON.**

The Senate and House have come to an agreement  
on their disagreeing amendments to the Military Aca-  
demy appropriation bill, H. R. 13676. As agreed to,  
the bill provides for traveling expenses of cadets from  
their homes, and also increases the number of cadets  
at large with a proviso that the total number of cadets  
appointed at large shall not exceed forty. It was stated  
that the agreement to the payment of actual traveling  
expenses was for the reason that since 1883 cadets at  
the Naval Academy have been allowed their expenses  
from their homes to the Academy, and for the further  
reason that it equalizes the expenses of the cadets by  
placing those living at a distance from the Academy on  
an exact equality with those living near the Academy.

The House conferees succeeded in having stricken out  
the \$1,000,000 increase made by the Senate in the ap-  
propriation for permanent buildings at the Academy,  
and the proposed purchase of Constitution Island, with-  
out any limitation as to price. Other changes were of  
minor importance.

Of the increase in appointments at large Mr. Hull  
said, during the debate in the House on agreeing to  
the conference report on the bill, that it only gives to  
the President what he had some years ago—the ap-  
pointment of forty cadets—and that these appoint-  
ments, both for Annapolis and West Point, are given to  
the President for the purpose of providing for the  
sons of officers of the Army and Navy who have no  
Representative in Congress, and are not bona fide repre-  
sentatives of any district.

Mr. Clayton, and Mr. Hay, objected to an increase in  
the number of future officers when the Army itself was  
being decreased. Mr. Hull said: "We have proposed  
to largely increase the Academy at West Point. We  
have increased its professors, we are increasing its  
buildings, we are multiplying its powers to educate,  
and there are large numbers of people in the United  
States not in the Army, in the National Guard, and  
those that have given attention to this matter, who re-  
joice in the fact that at the small expense required to  
educate these young men it is going to be accomplished,  
and they are glad to have a full complement educated  
there for the benefit of the country as a whole, whether  
they serve in the Army or not." He did not believe,  
however, that the increase at the Academy would fill  
all the vacancies in the Army. He was glad of this  
in one way, he said, for it gave opportunity for men  
to rise from the ranks. He was not in favor of increas-  
ing the cadets beyond the needs of the Government  
with the idea of letting them go back to civil life, but  
the proposed increase of ten cadets was not an ex-  
travagant one. Mr. Parker also spoke in favor of the  
increase, and after some further debate the conference  
report was agreed to. Like action was taken in the  
Senate.

**TRAINING OF BRITISH OFFICERS.**

Beneath the rejoicing in England over the termination  
of the Boer war there is an undertone of warning against  
certain deficiencies in the British army organization  
which serious observers regard as a menace to the mili-  
tary prestige of the empire. These deficiencies are dis-  
closed in the report of the Committee on the Education  
of Officers of the British army, and while this report  
and the evidence on which it is based have both been  
suppressed by the War Office, copies of the documents  
have been obtained by Mr. Arnold White, the London  
correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, to whom we  
are indebted for an outline of their general features. The  
fatuous policy of the British War Office in attempting  
to withhold this report from the public has stimulated  
rather than stifled popular interest in the subject with  
which it deals. The London Army and Navy Gazette of  
May 24 warned the Government that sooner or later the  
report must be published, adding that it would probably  
be acknowledged to be "one of the most startling docu-  
ments of the kind ever compiled." This prediction as to  
the ultimate publication of the report was verified just  
one week later, Mr. White's letter giving an outline of  
the findings of the committee bearing date of May 31.

This report and the evidence on which it is founded  
are described by Mr. White as something "of overwhelm-  
ing importance," and the facts contained in them, he adds,  
"touch our existence as a nation. The exposure made  
in these blue books is of the intellectual defects of our  
national system of producing officers, and justifies Mr.  
Rudyard Kipling up to the neck. 'The flanneled fool  
and the muddled oaf' have fought well for England in the  
front, but the worship of games has stunted the brains  
of England. The fashionable newspapers have flattered  
the nation since the War began."

Mr. White declares that this report, which is unani-  
mous in its agreements, shows that the British officer  
is not taught or trained in his profession, that he does  
not train his men, that he does not learn to be an in-  
structor and that on an average he does not possess an  
ordinary education. Among the majority of officers



English history and modern history are unknown, subalterns are sneered at for studying modern tactics and all interests are subordinated to sports. One witness who testified before the committee said: "I hear frequent complaints with regard to certain men being promoted over the heads of superior men for no sound reason whatever, and also with regard to the want of encouragement of the study and tactics and similar subjects. Learning is laughed at rather than encouraged. I learn that female influence is more powerful than ability and knowledge. 'Games' have ruled the roost."

As illustrating the defects of the present system of education Mr. White says: "A Cavalry officer goes up for an examination where the highest possible marks are 20,000. Of this 20,000 he gets 108 marks, and yet obtains a commission. He and his comrades are held up to public ridicule in the official reports, but they are not to blame. It is our educational system. The inspector general of Cavalry confirmed the other witnesses in saying that there has been a deterioration in the quality of candidates, not merely since the beginning of the African war, but during the last five or ten years. They write badly, and they cannot spell so well to-day as they were accustomed to spell ten years ago. They were then better grounded. Cavalry officers are worse educated to-day, because their grounding in education is not so good as formerly. Polo is obligatory. The cost of living in a cavalry regiment is high. Uniforms are expensive. An enormous number of officers have been sent out to the front who were militarily uneducated. The young cavalry officers, especially, were ignorant; but their ignorance was not their own fault. At present the only condition placed upon candidates for commissions in cavalry regiments is that they should be rich; not that they should be efficient. This means ruin to the empire, and must undoubtedly be put down with a firm hand."

This committee devoted more than a year to its inquiry, holding forty sessions, taking the testimony of seventy-three witnesses, and its work is described by an authority approved by the Army and Navy Gazette as "the most recondite and elaborate examination of educational experts, both civil and military, that has ever taken place." The recommendations of this committee are therefore worth serious consideration. It recommends first of all that cavalry officers be placed on the same footing as officers of field artillery and provided with horses at the expense of the Government. It is also recommended that the expenses of cavalry officers be so reduced that men with private incomes of \$1,000 a year can live comfortably in cavalry regiments, thus making a cavalry commission a prize to be desired instead of a burden to the man of moderate means. The continual changes in uniform are described as a prolific cause of expense which should be avoided. The committee declares that polo tournaments should be prohibited, the reason being that they foster rivalry among regiments which involves heavy expenditures for high-priced ponies thus keeping poor but efficient and desirable men out of the fighting regiments. Polo, the report bluntly declares, has become an abuse, as has the keeping of regimental coaches and regimental packs of hounds, which should be absolutely prohibited. The British Army, it is further pointed out, must cease to be a social machine so far as social amenities and expenditures conflict with the main function of the Army, which is to be a fighting machine.

Among the witnesses who appeared before the committee was the Commander-in-Chief of the Army who condemned both the general and the technical education of officers under the present system. Other witnesses testified that it was not uncommon to find officers totally unable to write an intelligent letter or report. The committee recommends that entrance to the military academies at Woolwich and Sandhurst be determined by open competitive examination. The condition of affairs at the Royal Military College is described as disgraceful, and the system of instruction followed there is condemned as inefficient and demoralizing. On the drill ground and in the riding school the cadets are drilled entirely by non-commissioned officers, they are taught nothing in the management of stables or the mastery of horses and receive no instruction whatever in either musketry or revolver practice. It is recommended that the cadet corps, both at the Royal Military College and at Woolwich, be placed in camp for at least six weeks every summer, to be exercised during that period in maneuvers and field-firing, the cavalry cadets as a mounted detachment and required to care for their horses. After discussing the effect of external influences in the matter of promotions the committee concludes with this significant recommendation: "The only hope of a general improvement in military education—and in the consequent efficiency of the Army—lies in an honest system of promotion by merit, following upon tests conducted in an honest and practical manner, honestly reported on and duly acted upon by the authorities. So long as mediocrity is permitted to pass muster, and signal ability to meet with no substantial recognition, it is useless to hope for any valuable results from verbal amendments in the regulations. No examinations, however well planned, either of candidates before entry or of officers after joining, can of themselves make good officers. Nothing but inducements in the shape of certain reward for good work done either in peace or in war, on the staff or in the regiment, can raise the standard of knowledge throughout the commissioned ranks."

The findings of this committee virtually amount to an impeachment of the whole English system of education for military officers. Their report is intelligent, fearless and exhaustive and it reveals weak spots in the British Army organization which justify all the apprehension which the indifferent work of the South African cam-

paign has excited in England. Fortunately these disclosures come at a time when the British public appears to be in a frame of mind to profit by recent experience and enforce the reforms so needful to the military establishment. Having the courage to discover her own shortcomings, we may be sure that England will have the resolution to correct them. For no matter how distasteful these revelations may be to her national sense of pride, they would have been ten-fold more so had they been thrust upon her through the harsh experience of war with a stronger race than the Boers. The manner in which the disclosure of her military defects has been made is the best possible guarantee of their removal.

#### IMPROVEMENT AT FORT MONROE.

In July 1901, we published the order convening a board of Army officers at Fort Monroe, Va., to formulate a general plan of construction and improvement at that post. As finally organized the board were Col. Frank G. Smith, Art. Corps; Major James B. Quinn, C.E.; Major M. C. Martin, Q.M.; Capt. Clarence P. Townsley, Art. Corps; Capt. Frank R. Keefer, M.D. In their report the board recommended that new quarters be provided for 4 field officers, 18 lieutenants, 36 bachelor officers, and 10 N.C.S. and barracks for 252 men, the buildings to be erected on sites indicated in their report, new ground to be created for some of them by constructing a concrete sea wall and filling in behind it at a cost of \$20,000. They also recommend an expenditure of \$936,000 on these buildings and others to provide for the wants of the Artillery School as well as the officers and troops on duty at the post. This includes \$300,000 for the Artillery School, \$90,000 for the library, and \$21,000 for a gymnasium. It is proposed to convert the present Artillery School building into barracks for 252 gunnery experts at a cost of \$60,000. Altogether \$388,000 is to be expended on quarters. It is proposed to remove or demolish non-military or private buildings standing on the reservation all of them of small value. Also the Hygeia Hotel, Phoebus's store, the news stand, Evans's cottage, Kimberly's store and Adams express office. Most of the ground on which the buildings last named stand is absolutely needed. An appropriation of \$50,000 for changing and improving walks and grounds exterior to the post is recommended, \$25,000 for connecting the present sea wall with the sea wall at the main wharf, abandoning the road north of the Hygeia Hotel and continuing the roadway north of the Chamberlin Hotel easterly until it meets the road to the right, filling in the ground in front of the Hygeia Hotel between this new road and the sea wall and making a park of it. It is further proposed to allow the use of ground for a Y.M.C.A. building to cost not less than \$10,000 and to require the rebuilding of the present dilapidated Catholic Chapel at a cost of not less than \$10,000 which Father Fallon agrees to raise. Altogether the following appropriations are recommended: Building construction, \$936,000; roads, walks and grounds exterior to the post, \$50,000; sea wall and grading along Hygeia Hotel site, \$25,000; sea wall and grading west of Sherwood Hotel, \$20,000; total, \$1,031,000.

#### ARMY BILL SETTLED.

The Senate and House have at last come to an agreement on the Army appropriation bill, H. R. 12804. On June 23 the conferees reached an agreement on twenty-three of the twenty-five Senate amendments to the bill, leaving in dispute only those increasing from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000 the appropriation for new buildings and repairs at Army posts, and authorizing the removal to other sites of the posts at Indianapolis, Columbus and Buffalo. Senate amendments were stricken from the bill prescribing a course of instruction for enlisted men who have passed examinations for 2d lieutenants before being eligible for appointment; authorizing the employment of retired Army officers on courts-martial; providing for the purchase of the battlefield of Balls Bluff, Va., and appropriating \$200,000 to reimburse officers and enlisted men for sick treatment while on furlough.

Among the Senate amendments agreed to by the conferees were those forbidding an officer to serve under a four years' detail in the staff departments after he has reached the retiring age; providing that 20 per cent. increase in pay of enlisted men and 10 per cent. for officers for service outside the United States proper shall be counted upon the date of departure until return; appropriating \$500,000 buildings for post exchanges, libraries, gymnasiums, etc., and their equipment, and a like amount for buildings at the engineer school at Washington.

On June 25 the House again took up the bill and receded from its declared purpose not to consider Senate amendment No. 14, increasing the appropriation for barracks and quarters from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000, and finally fixed the appropriation at \$3,350,000. The House further insisted on its amendment No. 15, the only one left in dispute, and asked for a further conference. This amendment, No. 15, made a reappropriation of \$350,000, and changed the language under which the appropriations could be used. The House took occasion to contest and to strike out all that relating to the reappropriation, and also as to the change of language.

When this action of the House was reported to the Senate Mr. Proctor moved that the Senate concur in the House amendment fixing the appropriation for barracks and quarters at \$3,350,000, and recede from its amendment numbered 15. The motion was agreed to without discussion, and thus at last the Army bill is in position to become a law on being signed by the President. Commenting on the action taken by the House

Mr. Proctor said that the Senate had sustained its honor and its right to amend appropriations.

#### HOUSE DEBATE ON THE PHILIPPINES.

In the course of the House debate on the Philippine bill during the last week several members have made stirring speeches in defense of the Army. Representative Kahn on June 20 declared that a personal tour of five weeks in the islands had given him convincing evidence of the brave, patient and patriotic work of our troops. Mr. Reeves in the course of his address declared that the Filipinos never respected the American Army until it instituted vigorous measures against them, and then they openly admired and praised it. Mr. Palmer, quoting the testimony of General MacArthur, General Hughes, General Otis and others, said: "The testimony of these honored and distinguished men ought to be sufficient to hush the lying tongue of slander, but it is not. So eager are the slanderers that they seize upon isolated instances of so-called cruelty perpetrated by individuals and magnify them into a cause for a wholesome condemnation of the whole body of American troops and of all the Government officials who are in any way responsible for the Army in the Philippines. It would be as just to condemn any Christian community in which a murder is committed as being a community peopled only by murderers." Mr. Currier said: "Say what you will, the Army has been assailed in this Capitol with coarse and indiscriminate abuse. Gentlemen of the opposition who have made these attacks have apparently heard from the people of this country, and are now endeavoring to convince them they meant to attack the Administration and not the Army. But the record is made and can not be explained away. Even General Chaffee, the hero of San Juan and the campaign in China, has been denounced in this Capitol as a 'dastard villain' because he put in force an order promulgated by President Lincoln for the conduct of our Armies during the Civil War. If one of our officers dare speak a word in defense of himself or his comrades, a cry of denunciation goes up from this Capitol and a demand that he be muzzled. Since when was it considered brave and manly to gag a man and tie his hands and then rain upon him personal abuse and insult?"

The House on June 26 passed its own bill to provide a form of civil government for the Philippines in preference to the Senate bill from which it differs in several important features.

The Uniform Board has decided that the stripe worn by enlisted men of the Signal Corps shall be changed from black to orange piped with white. Indeed the board has adopted a general rule which conforms with the recent change in the uniform of the Engineer Corps that the distinguishing stripe of the staff shall be for each department its distinctive color piped with white of the same width as used by the Engineer Corps. For instance the Hospital Corps men will have a maroon stripe piped with white, and as we have stated, the Signal Corps will have an orange stripe piped with white. The board will also recommend that the blue overcoat for officers and men be entirely done away with. The overcoat recommended for adoption will be of the same dark brown or Khaki color as that recommended for the service uniform. It is stated at the War Department that the uniform changes will not go into effect for about a year, thus giving officers and men a chance to wear out their present uniforms.

While King Edward, of England, who was compelled to undergo a hazardous surgical operation almost on the eve of the day fixed for his coronation, thus forcing the abandonment of that ceremony, has withstood the ordeal reasonably well, his condition is still extremely critical, and there are grave doubts of his recovery. His sudden prostration just as London was about to enter upon a magnificent festival of rejoicing has plunged the empire into the deepest sorrow and evoked a demonstration of sympathy and regret which affords eloquent testimony of the affection in which the sovereign is held by the British public. Of living monarchs there is none who more closely conforms to democratic ideals than King Edward, and none who holds so large a place in the esteem of the American people. Among the expressions of sympathy which his dire affliction has called forth from the races of the earth there is none more sincere and heartfelt than those from the United States, whose citizens join with their kin beyond the sea in the prayer that the King may speedily recover to enjoy a long and peaceful reign.

In a letter to the Chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, Charles Darling, Acting Secretary of the Navy, says: "Complying with your request made in your letter of the 7th instant for an expression at its earliest convenience of the views of the Department with respect to the bill, 'for removing the wreck of the battleship Maine and recovering the bodies therefrom,' I have the honor to state that the interests of the Department are in no wise affected by the proposed legislation, which appears to be designed, so far as the recovery and interment of the dead aboard the 'Maine' are concerned, to gratify a laudable sentiment throughout the country in favor of such action, and that no objection is perceived to the passage of the measure."

During a recent stay of the New York in the fine harbor of Kobe, Japan, many of her officers embraced the opportunity for visiting the celebrated and interesting city of Kioto, the center of the velvet weaving industry and the location of some of the finest falconry stories in the Empire.



## THE GENERAL STAFF BILL.

The Secretary of War has transmitted to the Senate and that body has printed as Document No. 421 a report by Brig. Gen. George W. Davis, U.S.A., on the General Staff Bill. The Secretary's letter of transmittal states that several general officers have been called upon by the Department for an expression of their views on the proposed measure, but that up to this time General Davis is the only one who has responded. His great administrative experience, Secretary Root adds, makes his views worthy of preservation in print.

General Davis considers that the defects which the contemplated legislation is designed to correct are implanted in the Army organization itself—indeed, they are embedded in the departmental system of the General Government. Unfortunately, he says, there is not found in the Constitution and statutes of the United States any specific or general designation of the functions which the Army is to possess with respect to Government, State or National. That a military and naval force was contemplated by those who organized the Government may be inferred from the language of the Constitution, but there is not found in that instrument any declaration that there was to be a standing Army at all. The objects for which the Army is maintained, although not stated definitely in the Constitution and the statutes, are obvious. If the Army, acting in pursuance of law, protects the people against insurrection and rebellion, against inroads of savage tribes, against foreign invasion or aggression and wages successful war against the declared enemies of the nation, it will have fulfilled those objects. With a population of over 70,000,000 we have in service about 80,000 troops, and this strength has been fixed so recently by the Congress, with full knowledge of the conditions and necessities, that it does not seem unreasonable to expect that the numbers of the peace establishment will not soon be materially reduced.

As for the laws for organizing and governing the Army, General Davis remarks that they always give the President direction and control over the expenditures of the appropriation, and he adds: "No advance of money appropriated for the War Department is ever made from the Treasury save on a requisition signed by the Secretary of War, or by some officer who has been empowered by Congress to act in his absence. I am unable to recall any instance of the delegation of power by Congress for administrative supervision over appropriation of public funds to an officer of the Army. . . . The President as Commander-in-Chief of the Army may delegate the command to another, or it would be legal for him to take the field and command the troops where they were employed. In the earlier years of our history no officer was assigned to command the whole Army, but since 1815 it has been usual to designate some general for this function. Usually the officer so assigned by the President has been the senior by commission on the Army list, but in at least one instance, a junior over others on duty was designated. For three months in 1828 the Army was without a general in chief. But in fact, none of the last eight officers, so styled, save General Grant, was vested with more than nominal command. After he became President he refused to concede to his successor, who was his former trusted lieutenant, the authority to exercise a real command."

Speaking of the appearance in the British House of Lords of Lord Roberts, formerly commander-in-chief of the British forces in South Africa to explain why he should not be held responsible for the failures of the army in South Africa, General Davis says: "It is easy to see that the noble lord no more commanded the British army than did Halleck and Sherman the American Army. All were simply distinguished generals whose advice on military subjects was sought and followed only when it was accepted by the real commander-in-chief or his war secretary. The general staff of Germany, France, Austria, Russia or Italy no more exercises command than did General Woolsey, General Sherman, or General Halleck, but the information is supplied by it upon which the orders of the commander-in-chief may be and are based. Neither of the generals had such a staff to assist him, but the American generals had instead a half dozen unrelated staff departments, each charged with its appropriate duties; between and among them there was no proper co-operation and co-ordination. In the United States Army that condition still exists, and the Secretary of War is simply overwhelmed with a burden of responsibilities and duties that cannot be properly discharged by any human being."

Turning to the Army organization of the United States General Davis says that all who are familiar with the working of the War Department and its business methods "recognize the necessity of reform and reorganization." He continues: "In my opinion there is no more a necessity or appropriate place for a general in chief over and in the Army in war or peace than there is for an admiral in chief in the Navy; no more reason for general in chief than there is in Germany, France or Russia, and if we are justified in forming an opinion from the criticisms freely offered by the English military critics, the empty title of commander-in-chief in England will expire with the present incumbent. It does not seem to me that any great difficulty should be encountered in forming a corps of experts to supervise, not only the staff administration of the Army, but who would be able to relieve the Secretary of War of a vast burden of work which now overwhelms him. In no other army than our own does the war minister habitually see any of his bureau chiefs unless they are specially summoned. The chief of the Army general staff should be vested with authority to dispose finally of a vast amount of business which with us is heard by or passes over the Secretary's desk. Had we a properly organized staff the Secretary might have no occasion to have a personal interview with the heads of adjutants', inspectors', quartermasters' or medical bureaus for months at a time."

"The general staff," General Davis goes on to say, "is preferred for many reasons: First, it would be impersonal; second, it would be composed of the ablest men in the Army, those who had demonstrated their fitness and shown special abilities in their several specialties; third, the chief would be selected from the whole Army, a man in the prime of life, with all-around abilities, and endurance for unremitting and very burdensome work."

With reference to the business methods now in vogue in the War Department, General Davis, after remarking that it is easy to find fault and criticize, adds: "As long as the laws remain as now, and the organization required by those laws is continued, I doubt the practicability of any wide departure from the existing business methods; but Congress will probably be found quite willing and ready to change the statutes when the necessity is fully shown and a practicable and economical method is formulated—one that the average legislator can understand. That the tendency is constantly leading to complexity in account and returns is evident to all of the older Army officers who are familiar with the War De-

partment and Army business. That the burden of the paper work now thrown upon the adjutant of a brigade, division, corps or department is many times greater than was necessary thirty-five years ago is perfectly evident, and the same is true in respect to the work focused in the War Department itself. I have not the data for a comparison of the number of clerks and other employees now found necessary per thousand men, or per million of expenditure, with the number that were found sufficient in 1860, but I feel quite sure that we have now five times as many. A part of this increase is due to changed conditions, and apart from the fact that we have become rich and luxurious, extravagant and wasteful. The average staff officer or commander of considerable rank now finds it a burden to write with a pen an official letter, and the most of us even weary of making pencil drafts of our letters to be typed on a machine, and we appeal to superior authority for allowance of stenographers and writing on manifold machines. But I believe that more than a moiety of the increase is due to the fact that we are now trying to administer the affairs of 100,000 men in the same manner, and after the same methods that Secretaries Floyd, Marcy and Davis used for a force of ten or twelve thousand.

"The most efficient means that I can suggest for effecting the reforms referred to in the letters before me and which I am convinced are indispensable, is to create at once a general staff for the Army to which may be committed the matter, not only most urgent, of suggesting means for reorganization of the War Department, but to assist the Secretary in conducting the vast business that is now centered on his desk. The following steps in this work almost suggest themselves:

"(a) To discontinue the practice of assigning a general officer to command the Army, a function that no other than the President can perform.

"(b) To select from the whole Army the officer best qualified by talents, deserts and experience to perform the duties of chief of staff—assign him to duty in the War Department, and if not now of the rank, confer on him the temporary grade of major general—this officer to have an official tenure during the pleasure of the President.

"(c) To detail from the present line and staff a corps of officers best qualified by experience, capacity and mental endowments to co-operate with the chief in accomplishing the objects for which the corps is created. At least one representative of this corps should be on duty with each geographical or separate Army command, and with each separate brigade; every officer of commissioned grade lower than colonel to have one increased grade while serving by detail in the general staff.

"(d) To so arrange the details that there would be representation in the staff proportionate to the importance of the arm or corps to which the detailed men belonged.

"(e) As respects the regimental officers detailed, treat them and their organization in the same way that is now done in the case of regimental officers detailed in the adjutant's, inspector's, quartermaster and subsistence departments, but by law forbid the detail absolutely to this staff of any officer who, personally or through friends, applies for a detail or appointment, or uses any means whatever for procuring it.

"(f) Commit to the general staff, under the Secretary of War, the general supervision over Army training, discipline, operations, inspections, the service schools, the war college, and the office of military information.

"(g) Organize as soon as possible a bureau of finance and material charged with the conduct of everything relating to subsistence, clothing, equipment, remounts, arms, transportation, tools, apparatus, medicines, canteens and disbursements for all purposes. Perhaps the finance bureau should be separate from supplies.

"(h) Place all executive records pertaining to the personnel of the forces and military operations in a bureau to be styled "bureau of records," and assign officers to it to be styled "military secretaries." Discontinue the Adjutant General's Bureau.

"(i) Transfer construction and repair of barracks, roads, hospitals, storehouses, wharves, sewers, waterworks and telegraphs to the engineers, and discontinue the Signal Corps—which as a separate body would disappear.

"(j) Provide a body of enlisted clerks, mechanics, laborers, teamsters, etc., for conducting the work of the supply and finance departments out of Washington.

"(k) All ordnance officer to be detailed from the artillery, and their duties confined to experimentation, and to inspecting and testing the material manufactured exclusively in private factories, the existing ordnance manufactories, also the clothing manufactory, to be used as general depots, military posts, or sold. The consolidations and reorganizations suggested would leave the staff and staff bureaus as follows: The General Staff; Records Bureau; Supply and Finance Bureau; Ordnance Bureau; Engineer Bureau; Medical Bureau; Law Bureau.

"Besides, there would of course remain under the Secretary the river and harbor work, and that carried on under the boards and commissions as now, a mass of responsibilities that could well and constantly employ an Assistant Secretary of War as administrative head.

"To bring all this about will be a herculean task, but nothing short of such reorganization will, in my opinion, give to the head of the branch of the Government charged with control over military affairs efficient machinery for discharging his enormous tasks."

General Davis has this to say concerning the financial administration of the War Department: "In pursuance of orders given by the Secretary of War, economies in expenditure are being accomplished, but with the cumbersome machinery now used I believe that the earnest efforts of the Department will fail to yield results that should otherwise be attained. Set at this work of retrenchment and reform a body of our ablest officers in the prime of life, who are not wedded to routine and tied down to tradition; give them scope and latitude in planning, formulating and adjustment of our abundant means to the desired end, and I feel sure that their work will so commend itself to the President, the Secretary of War, the Army, and, finally, to Congress and the people, that the needed legislation will be forthcoming, and economies aggregating many millions will result; and what is of vastly greater importance, we will have an efficient general staff. The Army has just been reorganized on a basis conforming to the tactical requirements, but its staff is archaic.

"If the legislative authority to institute these reforms is conferred on the President," says General Davis in conclusion, "I believe that the bulk of the task can be accomplished in a year or two, and all put in power. Of course, there will be violent opposition by those who are wedded to ancient methods or whose personal interests might be affected unfavorably, but the opposition would be futile. The necessities of the case are urgent, and so recognized by all who know the true conditions."

"My conception of the condition of the patient is that only heroic treatment will be effective, and it seems to be a waste of time to attempt a cure with plasters and purgatives when a capital operation is indispensable."

## SERIOUS CONDITIONS IN VENEZUELA.

While all available information as to present conditions in Venezuela are meagre and inconclusive, there is reason to fear that the situation in that country has become extremely critical. The difficulty experienced in opening communication with our Minister at Caracas, Mr. Herbert W. Bowen, indicates that the Venezuelans have prevented him from communicating, as commercial despatches have been received in Washington dated in Caracas as recently as June 10, which will show that telegraphic communication is still possible. If this shall prove to be the case, a diplomatic complication of the utmost delicacy will instantly arise. As a precautionary measure, therefore, and to afford ample protection for American interests, the Secretary of the Navy on June 17 ordered the U.S.S. Cincinnati, Comdr. Thomas C. McLean, U.S.N., commanding, and the U.S.S. Topeka, Comdr. John A. H. Nickels, U.S.N., commanding, to proceed from San Juan, P.R., to La Guayra, the principal seaport of Venezuela. Those vessels, with full coal bunkers, sailed from San Juan on June 18 and have arrived at La Guayra.

All accounts agree that the revolution in Venezuela is making rapid progress and that the Government headed by President Castro is likely to be overthrown. The revolutionary leader, General Matos, has proclaimed a provisional government, announcing that he has assumed control over all the territory of Venezuela and guarantees the maintenance of the constitution of 1864. The revolutionists made an unsuccessful attack on La Guayra on June 14. The town of Coro on the Gulf of Coro was taken by a rebel force of 1,000 on June 11. Mail advices received in Washington dated Caracas, May 31, state that the revolutionists captured Ciudad Bolivar, the capital of the State of Guayana on May 28. Three Government gunboats are blockading the Orinoco River in an attempt to cut off the supplies of the rebels holding Ciudad Bolivar. The Norwegian steamer Jotun was seized at Barancas on June 6 by Gen. Valentin Berez, a rebel officer, who used the vessel to transport 250 revolutionary soldiers from Barancas. The port of Carupano was bombarded by Government gunboats on May 27. It is said that the French cruiser Suchet and the German cruiser Falke were both present at the bombardment. The firing had proceeded only a short time when the commanders of both the foreign vessels sent word to the commanders of the Venezuelan gunboats that further bombardment could take place only at their own peril, and by this threat the firing was immediately silenced. The Dutch cruiser Koningin Regentes has been sent from the Island of Curacao to La Guayra.

President Castro, the head of the present Government of Venezuela, rose to power through a revolution in command of which he captured Caracas and overthrew President Andrade. His career has been stormy, and he has become unpopular. He has more than once shown the strongest dislike for the United States, the latest instance being the asphalt lake controversy in which his conduct toward Mr. Loomis, United States Minister to Venezuela, was such that Mr. Loomis asked and obtained a transfer to Portugal. General Matos, the leader of the present revolution, is an enormously rich and highly educated man who insists that his only purpose in opposing Castro is to secure a firm, honest Government, capable of maintaining order and working for the prosperity of the country.

## RELATIVE RANK OF VOLUNTEERS.

Some one has sent to the Volunteer appointees in the Army, under the Act of Feb. 2, 1901, an anonymous circular in which he strives to stir up discontent among them on the plea that they have not been fairly treated in determining their relative rank. This circular says:

"1st. Section 1219 of the Revised Statutes, which was adopted at the close of the Civil War, to fix the rank of the officers appointed at that time into the Regular Army from the Volunteers, provides that all officers of the same grade and date of commission shall rank according to the total amount of their prior commissioned service as officers of the United States. It seems to have been the intention of Congress in framing the Act of Feb. 2, 1901, that this eminently fair and just rule should be applied to the Volunteers of the Spanish-American and Philippine wars, but a little clause apparently innocent was inserted in Sec. 28 of the Act, which almost completely nullifies the main part of the section. It provides that nothing herein contained shall change the relative rank of officers heretofore commissioned in the Regular Army, and so, together with the preceding clause, creates a system for blocking the advancement of the Volunteers."

The intentions of Congress can best be determined by its acts, and the obvious intention of the Act of Feb. 2, 1901, would appear to be to repeal Sec. 1219, Rev. Stat., as far as that section is in conflict with the later enactment. In any case Sec. 1216 applies only to those having the same grade and date of appointment. In reference to the anonymous circular referred to a correspondent who sends it to us says:

"The clause of Sec. 28, Act of Feb. 2, 1901, which prohibits the placing of a person appointed to the regular Army under the provisions of this section above another with longer commissioned service, seems to be the whole ground on which this circular bases its claim that the War Department should be governed by the provisions of Sec. 1219, R. S. Its author's complaint seems to be based on the fact that the Secretary of War, in his ruling on Sec. 28, Act of Feb. 2, 1901, has placed three first lieutenants of Infantry, appointed under the provisions of the section now in question, above certain first lieutenants of Cavalry who have been in the service since 1896 or 1897, quite a time before these officers so placed were eligible to appointment to the Regular Army. Opposition to this ruling is selfish, and if successful would place more appointees over these officers of Cavalry."

It is true, there were no provisions made for the promotion of certain second lieutenants to the grade of first lieutenants under the provisions of the Act of Feb. 2, 1901, neither was it incumbent upon the Executive to appoint any of the 69 first lieutenants of Infantry or the 65 first lieutenants of Cavalry from the Volunteers, as the law states, those who determine their fitness before such examining boards may be appointed to the grades of second and first lieutenants in the Regular Army, etc. All of the vacancies existing in the grade of first lieutenant in each branch of the Service could have been filled by promotion, and the Act of Feb. 2, 1901, been complied with. These vacancies existed, certain promotions were made under the Act of Oct. 1, 1890 to fill them, and then the Executive magnanimously appointed the above number of first lieutenants from the Volunteers after they had determined (?) their fitness."



## THE PRESIDENT AND THE ARMY.

President Roosevelt attended the commencement at Harvard, of which he is a graduate, on June 25, and received from the University the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Later in the day he was a guest at the alumni dinner and made an elaborate address in the course of which he eulogized Elihu Root, the Secretary of War, Judge William H. Taft, the Governor of the Philippines, Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood, of the Army, and John Hay, the Secretary of State. The work of these men, he said, had been performed fearlessly, honestly and with distinguished ability and had brought honor to the Republic. "I can show my appreciation of them in no way," the President added, "save in the wholly insufficient one of standing up for them and for their works, and that I will do." In the evening the President attended the banquet of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War where he delivered a speech in praise of the Army. He said in part:

"There has been a good deal of criticism, and some of it of an exceedingly intemperate kind, about the actions of the Army over in the Philippines. The Army is composed of exactly such men as those I see here to-night. Some of you went to Cuba, some to Porto Rico, some to the Philippines, and the Regulars whom I join with you in greeting to-night here, with the pride in their past achievements and their present standards which all good Americans should feel, have served simply wherever they happened to be sent. It is exactly the same Army that went to Santiago, that went to Porto Rico, that stayed in Chickamauga, because it was its duty to stay there and, if praised or if blamed, it must stand as our representative and we share the praise or the blame with it.

"Within the last fortnight there has been an appalling outrage committed in the Philippine Islands. Four men were captured and after being kept for a little while were put to death by torture. You have heard very little of it, have seen little mention of it, and the reason is because these four men wore the United States uniform. For that deed, if it is possible to exact punishment, punishment will be exacted. Don't misunderstand me. I do not have to say that—I am speaking to soldiers. You know that any infringement of the laws of war will not be tolerated for a moment, and that any man wearing our uniform who discredits it by torture shall not be saved from punishment by any record of excellence in the past. You know that. It is unnecessary to say it, but let the other side of the medal be kept in view also. Let it be remembered that of all forms of cruelty the worst course, the most provocative of cruelty, is the weakness which hesitates to use a just, proper severity when a just, proper severity is needed.

"Peace is almost here in the Philippines. We have the trouble with the Moros, the Mohammedan uncivilized tribes in a small part of the Archipelago, but outside of that peace has almost come and it has come because the Army of the United States, the officers and the enlisted men, wearing the national uniforms, bravely, quietly, uncomplainingly, and with an iron resolution, responded to that splendid service. The Army has gone about its duty, heeding the foe in front as little as they had heeded the foe who should have known better, behind (loud and continuous applause), and steadily insisting that peace should come not by falling back from armed resistance, but by overcoming it, steadily insisting that order should be attained. It has gone forward until now throughout the Philippine Islands there is a condition of greater peace than has obtained in them from the time when the keels of the Spanish ships first furrowed the waters of Manila Bay until the present moment. And more than that. Remember that the Army has conquered not to bring military rule, but in order that the sphere of civil government should be constantly extended at the expense of military rule, so that, to use the language of the Declaration of Independence, owing to what the Army has done in the Philippines, the average Filipino has more chance now of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness than he ever dreamed of having or his fathers before him until he came under our flag.

"Now, gentlemen, I intended to say that the first essential in getting good work out of an Army as a whole is to make it understood among them that the thing to be sought after is the duty—that the glory is an accident and that to seek after the glory at the expense of doing the duty is considered worse than an accident. It is unnecessary to say that no soldier can be worth his salt if he has not got the fighting spirit; that you have got to get the man who is not only willing to fight, but anxious to fight. I would not have anything to do with him if he is not. The soldier has got to have the power and the will that will make him bear himself well in the battle when the day comes, but he is going to be of mighty little consequence if he has not also got the power of faithful performance of duty in the infinite number of small things that will have to come up first or he won't get in the battle, or if he does get into it, it will be in such shape that it will be of little use. Of course it is a mere truism to every man here who has been out in service that the very first thing you had to do was to see that the men of the regiment did all the little things which in their sum made up the discipline and effectiveness and the health of the regiment. Unless that was done, no amount of being enthusiastic to get at the foe amounted to anything."

## LINEAL RANK OF VOLUNTEER APPOINTEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

On pages 1,061 of your issue of June 21, 1902, I note that all of the vacancies of first lieutenants of artillery have been filled, that there is still a difference of opinion as to the proper interpretation of the Act of February, relative to the arrangement of officers according to the lineal rank, that the question is going to be submitted to the Judge Advocate General of the Army for his opinion. In the Digest of Opinions of the Judge Advocate General of the Army, edition of 1901, we find Par. 2123, page 593 to read as follows:

Under the existing statute law, an officer of the Army can claim rank of precedence by virtue of service as a Volunteer officer only as between himself and another officer of the same grade and date of appointment or commission.

This appears to me to cover the point at issue. An officer of Volunteers holding a commission as 1st lieutenant of Regular artillery dated Aug. 1, 1901, cannot legally claim rank or precedence for promotion or anything else, over a 1st Lieutenant of Regular artillery whose commission is dated Feb. 2, 1901.

The tug Standish which went down to Norfolk, Monday, June 23, to carry the mail to the practice ships Indiana and Chesapeake has returned to the Naval Academy. The Standish brought the large mast pole which will be used for the wireless telegraphy station connecting the Academy with Washington.

## PARTIAL AGREEMENT ON NAVAL BILL.

The Senate and House have agreed to a report of their conferees reaching a partial agreement on the Naval appropriation bill, H. R. 14046, and have agreed to a further conference on the amendments still in dispute.

Among the amendments upon which agreement has been reached are the following: Changing name of naval cadets to midshipmen; to pay all civilian employees in our insular possessions a per diem compensation en route from and to the United States from the date of their sailing from the United States and while returning to the United States; to appoint a board of naval officers to select a site for a naval training station on the Great Lakes; and to purchase necessary land for coal depots, \$640,000, and to allow all expenditures heretofore made for land purchased for use as naval coal depots out of said appropriation, but striking out the provision for a reappropriation of unexpended balances made for the establishment of naval coal depots; to increase by \$200 salary of one clerk at Portsmouth Navy Yard; providing \$1,200 for one clerk in charge of distribution of books; appropriating \$60,000 for building No. 19, and \$1,500 for an extension to dispensary in New York Navy Yard; to condemn necessary land adjacent to Norfolk Navy Yard; appropriating \$25,950 to complete the purchase of land already condemned and partially appropriated for at Key West, Fla.; increasing from \$2,000 to \$4,000 appropriation for additional land at Puget Sound Navy Yard; striking out appropriations of \$150,000 for improving harbor of San Luis d'Apra, Guam, additional \$100,000 for naval hospital, Naval Academy, and \$5,000 for Naval Observatory; inserting provision permitting Secretary of the Navy at discretion to continue improvements at the Naval Academy either by contract or by day labor; striking out \$2,000 for expenses of board of visitors to Naval Observatory; appropriating \$30,000 for repairs and improvements and construction of contagious disease hospital at Mare Island; striking out appropriations of \$3,800 for clerks at Cavite naval station, \$1,000 for contingencies, instruments, etc., for drafting room, Bureau of Steam Engineering, \$1,200 for one writer at Cavite naval station, and \$1,000 for assistant librarian at Naval Academy; restoring sections 8, 9 and 10 of Act of March 3, 1899, "to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps;" inserting provision that the present Commandant of the Marine Corps shall have rank, pay and allowance of a major-general in the Army, this not to extend to his successors; adding to present force of the Marine Corps 10 gunnery sergeants, 40 sergeants, 60 corporals, 10 drummers, 10 trumpeters and 620 privates; enabling Carnegie Steel Company to complete contracts made by its predecessor, the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited.

The following are the chief amendments on which agreement has not yet been reached: As to the increase of the corps of surgeons; as to increase of corps of midshipmen at Naval Academy; as to the method of construction of the new ships authorized; as to the provision requiring the Secretary of the Navy to contract for five more Holland torpedo boats; and as to a provision authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to have tested any completed submarine boat or boats other than the Holland type, and purchase, in his discretion, one of the same, if found to be equal or superior.

The bill as passed by the Senate appropriated \$79,351,238.13, being an increase of \$1,731,305 over the amount carried as it was passed by the House. Of this sum the committee of conference recommended that \$179,375 be stricken out and that \$371,130 be agreed to.

## BIGGEST AMERICAN-BUILT STEAMSHIP.

The new twin-screw steamship Kroonland, the largest vessel ever built in the United States, arrived in New York on Monday, June 23. She is just from the hands of her builders, the William Cramp and Sons Ship and Engine Building Company of Philadelphia, and will be immediately put into the New York-Antwerp service of the Red Star Line, sailing from New York, at 12 o'clock noon of June 28. The Kroonland is the third of the quartette of new twin-screw steamships which the International Navigation Company has built for the Red Star Line to ply between New York and Antwerp; and is a sister ship of the Vaderland and Zealand which were built on the Clyde and are now in commission. This new American built steamship is 580 feet long, and has a register of 12,000 tons. She possesses every device for the safety and comfort of her passengers, and except in the one point of speed is equal to the finest steamship afloat. There are berths for 343 first class, 194 second class, and about 1,000 third class passengers. Should the Kroonland be needed in time of war the disposition of her bunkers would give coal protection to her boilers.

The Finland, the fourth of this quartette, was launched at the Cramp yards the same day that the Kroonland sailed for New York, and will soon be ready for service.

## A VISIT TO PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound, Washington, Navy Yard was visited on June 14, by the Press Club of Utah, seventy-five of its members attending, on the invitation of the Press Club of Seattle.—The following amusing list of rules for the guidance of the Utah visitors when at the Navy Yard was compiled by the Entertainment Committee of the Seattle Press Club from suggestions contained in the letter of invitation from the Commandant, Capt. William T. Burwell, U.S.N.:

Rule 1. No smoking in shops or working part of Navy Yard.

Rule 2. Refrain from using unnecessary violence to persons not in government employ. Take a fall out of anything in uniform, but abuse non-combatants only after returning home, and then only on the editorial page.

Rule 3. Do not pull the tail of the bull terrier belonging to the Commandant. Said terrier has no sense of humor, but has been brought up to scrap first and leave arbitration to the United States Senate.

Rule 4. Do not think that because you are a taxpayer and therefore a part owner of the United States Navy, that you can carry the Oregon home for a souvenir. It may be needed here to defend Seattle against the escaped prisoners from Oregon.

Rule 5. Ask the Commandant for a rose, but don't argue rose culture with him. The Commandant is gentle mannered, even in the presence of the Secretary of the Navy, but he talks rose culture only by millions.

appointment approved by Captain Mahan and the Board of Strategy.

Rule 6. Don't kick if the tide starts to run out. It will be back.

Rule 7. Don't talk Mormonism to the officers. They are married and have their own troubles.

Rule 8. Coming from the interior, you may with perfect safety observe to the officers of the Wisconsin that the Oregon is a wonder. But don't get angry if the officer replies that you don't know a camel from a cruiser.

Rule 9. You may talk politics, but you must not refer to the Sampson-Schley affair.

Rule 10. When the guard presents arms don't think he is trying to force a souvenir of the occasion on you. Give him back his gun and tell him that the only thing the matter with Utah is that there is no navy yard on the Great Salt Lake.

Rule 11. Don't ask if the band can play "Suwannee River." They can play anything, from "The Dead March in Saul" to the table stakes in the guard-house.

Rule 12. Walk on the grass, on the walks, on the regulations, or anything else except the water.

Rule 13. Don't compliment the Commandant on the picnic lunch. It is served by the Press Club. The Commandant always eats from a table, and has a different Chinaman for each course.

Rule 14. Don't Miss the boat back to Seattle, unless you want to sleep in the guard-house.

## OIL AS FUEL FOR WAR SHIPS.

In pursuance of plans mentioned in these columns several months ago, Rear Admiral George W. Melville, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering of the Navy Department, has instituted an elaborate series of experiments at Washington to test the feasibility of using oil instead of coal for fuel purposes on warships. The question of substituting oil for coal in making steam has been discussed in this country as well as in Europe at intervals for more than thirty years, and while the substitution has been effected to some extent in merchant vessels, the use of liquid fuel in naval ships is still unknown. The natural fuel value of crude petroleum is superior to that of coal by about fifty per cent., and it has an additional advantage in the matter of storage in that forty cubic feet of oil is equivalent to seventy cubic feet of coal. So far as the item of cost is concerned, oil is about fifty per cent. cheaper than coal, while its use in merchant ships would permit of an enormous reduction, estimated as high as eighty per cent., in the working force employed in the boiler room.

There is no longer any serious doubt as to the existence of petroleum deposits of sufficient volume to supply all calculable demands. With regard to fuel value, cost, bulk, ease of storage and cheapness of handling the advantages are tremendously in favor of oil. What is needed to adapt it to the needs of warships is a form of burner which shall secure perfect combustion without resultant smoke, and to discover such an appliance is one of the chief objects of the tests which Admiral Melville has undertaken.

In the experiments thus far the oil was atomized by an application of compressed air, and interesting but not conclusive results were obtained. These will be followed with trials in which steam will be used for atomizing purposes, that being the agency used in the earliest attempts to utilize oil as fuel. The use of petroleum under boilers has developed scores of burners of more or less merit, but most of them are devised to obtain the largest steam producing power rather than to eliminate the element of smoke. It is this latter problem which chiefly concerns the naval experts engaged in the present tests.

Given a burner and a system of boiler construction with which a maximum of heat units can be developed from petroleum with no accompaniment of smoke, and we should probably witness changes of extraordinary importance in the structure of modern warships. That is the objective of Admiral Melville's present efforts, and while it is too early to predict the result of his endeavor, we do not doubt that his will be the most practical and the most thorough tests that have ever been undertaken along those lines. It is his purpose, if sufficiently satisfactory results are obtained, to equip a naval vessel with the most approved type of burner and make a practical test of it at sea. The reports of an experiment conducted under those conditions would be a matter of interest to engineering experts of the navies of the world.

## LAUNCH OF THE DENVER.

In a pouring rain the U.S.S. cruiser Denver was successfully launched at Philadelphia, Pa., June 21, from the yards of Neafe & Levy. Miss Roberta M. Wright, daughter of Mayor Wright, of Denver, Colo., broke the bottle of wine on the vessel's bow, as she commenced to glide down the ways at 1:42 P.M., and christened the vessel. Miss Wright is described as a tall, willowy and graceful brunette.

After general congratulations the guests assembled in the banquet hall on the third floor of the office building, where luncheon was served. Letters from President Roosevelt and Secretary of the Navy Moody were read, expressing their regret at not being able to be present. Miss Wright was presented with a handsome gold medal bearing a cut of the Denver, with the date of christening, and the name of the christener engraved thereon.

Mayor Ashbridge spoke of Philadelphia's shipbuilding interests and the fraternal feeling existing between the two cities. He was followed by Mayor Wright of Denver. First he said he wished to express thanks to the residents of Colorado who had raised funds for a solid silver bell weighing 400 pounds and a half-barrel silver punch bowl valued at \$4,000 which would be presented to the Denver by Coloradans.

After expressing the thanks for his daughter for the reception given her he concluded by saying that while he hoped that the Denver might never be called upon to fire a hostile shot, yet he felt confident that she would always be in the front of occasion demand.

Following Mayor Wright Senator Teller, of Colorado, said that while they out West were far distant from the fields demanding water fortifications, yet they appreciated the situation and knew the value of good ships.

The principal dimensions of the Denver are: Length on the load water line, 292 feet; extreme breadth, 44 feet; mean draught, 15 feet 9 inches; full load displacement, 3,500 tons. The machinery is to have an indicated horse power of 4,700, and she is to have a speed of 16.5 knots. The armament is to be ten five-inch rapid fire guns, eight six-pounder and two one-pounder rapid fire guns, four Colt automatic guns and one three-inch field gun. She has a protective deck two inches thick on the slopes and half an inch thick on the flat. The complement of the ship is thirty officers and 263 men.



## THE NAVY.

Secretary of Navy—William H. Moody.  
 Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Chas. H. Darling.  
 Commandant, U. S. M. C.—Brig. Gen. Charles Heywood.

## VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

## NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, Commander-in-Chief.  
 Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan, Second in Command.  
 KEARSARGE (Flagship), Capt. J. N. Hemphill. Navy Yard, New York. Address there.  
 BROOKLYN, Capt. C. C. Todd, (Flagship of Admiral Coghlan). At Annapolis, Md. Address there. To proceed to England bearing the body of the British Ambassador.  
 ALABAMA, Capt. Willard H. Brownson. At New York. N.Y. Address Navy Yard, New York, N.Y.  
 MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. H. N. Manney. At Navy Yard, New York, N.Y. Address Navy Yard, N.Y.  
 MACHIAS, Comdr. H. McCrea. At Colon, Columbia. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.  
 MARIETTA, Comdr. J. A. Rodgers. Left New York June 18 for San Juan, P.R.  
 OLYMPIA, Capt. H. W. Lyon. At New York, N. Y. Address New York, N.Y.

## EUROPEAN STATION.

Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels of this station care of Postmaster, New York. Postage, five cents.  
 ILLINOIS (Flagship), Capt. G. A. Converse. At Portsmouth, England.  
 ALBANY, Capt. J. E. Craig. At Cherbourg, France.  
 CHICAGO, Capt. Jas. H. Dayton. At Havre, France.  
 NASHVILLE, Comdr. N. E. Niles. At Tunis.  
 SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Asa Walker. At Southampton, England.

## SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral G. W. Sumner Comdr.-in-Chief. Address of this station is care of Postmaster, New York city. Postage five cents.  
 IOWA (Flagship), Capt. Thomas Perry. At Montevideo, Uruguay.  
 ATLANTA, Capt. E. C. Pendleton. At Buenos Aires, Argentina.

## PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Silas Casey, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels on this station, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.  
 WISCONSIN (Flagship), Capt. George C. Reiter. At Bremerton, Wash., for docking. Address there.  
 ABAREDA, Comdr. W. W. Kimball. At Tutuila, Samoa. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.  
 FARRAGUT, Lieut. T. C. Fenton. At Saualito, Cal.  
 OREGON, Capt. J. G. Eaton. At Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.  
 PHILADELPHIA, Capt. W. W. Reisinger. At Panama, Colombia. To be relieved by Ranger.  
 WHEELING, Capt. U. Sebree. Left Honolulu, H. I., May 12, for Tutuila, Samoa.

## ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral F. Rodgers, Commander-in-Chief of fleet.  
 Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, Senior Squadron Commander.  
 Rear Admiral F. Wildes, Junior Squadron Commander.  
 Unless otherwise noted, address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Postage two cents.  
 NEW YORK (Flagship of Commander-in-Chief), Capt. M. R. Mackenzie. At Nagasaki, Japan.  
 KENTUCKY (Flagship of Senior Squadron Commander), Capt. C. H. Stockton. At Nagasaki, Japan. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
 RAINBOW (Flagship Junior Squadron Commander), Comdr. S. A. Staunton. At Zamboanga, P. I.  
 ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. Karl Rohrer. At Polloc, P. I.  
 ARETHUSA (supply ship), merchant master and crew. At Cavite.  
 CELTIC, Comdr. Chas. T. Forse. At Cavite, P. I.  
 DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Chas. G. Bowman. At Uruga, Japan.  
 FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. W. I. Chambers. At Cebu, P. I.  
 GENERAL ALVA, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Glennon. Cruising in Philippine Islands.  
 GLACIER, Comdr. A. B. Speyers. At Townville, Australia.  
 HELENA, Comdr. R. R. Ingersoll. At Nanking, China. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
 IRIS, Lieut. W. A. Edgar. At Cavite, P. I.  
 ISLA DE CUBA, Comdr. C. W. Bartlett. At Cavite, P. I.  
 ISLA DE LUZON, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Colwell. At Olongapo, P. I.  
 JUSTIN (merchant officers and crew). At Yokohama, Japan. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
 MONADNOCK, Capt. F. P. Gilmore. At Hong Kong, China.  
 MONOCACY, Comdr. J. E. Roller. At Tong Ku, China.  
 MONTEREY, Comdr. F. J. Drake. At Shanghai, China. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
 NANSHAN, (supply ship), at Cebu, P. I.  
 NEW ORLEANS, Capt. C. S. Sperry. At Nagasaki, Japan. Address of vessel should be always care Post Office, San Francisco. Any other address causes delay in delivery of mails. Special arrangements are made with Postmaster to forward mail.  
 PISCATAQUA, Lieut. H. A. Field. At Cavite, P. I.  
 POMPEY, Merchant officers and crew. At Yokohama, Japan.  
 PRINCETON, Comdr. J. R. Selfridge. At Jolo, P. I.  
 SATURN, (Collier, merchant officers and crew.) At Shanghai, China.  
 VICKSBURG, Comdr. Edward B. Barry. At Cavite, P. I. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., with whom special arrangements have been made to forward mails. Any other address causes delay in delivery of mails.  
 WILMINGTON, Comdr. E. S. Prime. Cruising out from Shanghai, China. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
 WOMPATUCK, Bosh. Jas. Savan. At Cavite, P. I.  
 YORKTOWN, Comdr. A. Ward. At Cavite, P. I.  
 ZAFIRO, (supply vessel). At Cavite, P. I.

## GUNBOATS OF NAVY PATROLLING AMONG THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

ALBAY, Lieut. J. E. Walker. At Zamboanga, P. I.  
 ARAYAT, Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker. At Cavite.  
 BASCO, Naval Cadet James H. Comfort. At Cebu.  
 CALAMINES, Lieut. P. L. Oimstead. At Zamboanga, P. I.  
 MARIVELES, Lieut. N. Mansfield. At Cavite, P. I.  
 PANAY, Ensign J. W. L. Clement, Jr. At Cebu, P. I.  
 PAMPANGA, Lieut. M. M. Taylor. At Cavite, P. I.  
 PARAGUA, Lieut. E. L. Bisset. At Olongapo, P. I.  
 QUIROS, Lieut. William B. Fletcher. At Jolo, P. I.  
 URDANETA, Naval Cadet Charles S. Freeman. At Olongapo, P. I.  
 VILLALOBOS, Lieut. Comdr. H. M. P. Huse. At Cebu, P. I.

## SPECIAL SERVICE.

ALVARADO, Lieut. H. H. Christy. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.  
 CINCINNATI, Comdr. T. C. McLean. Comdr. C. E. Vreeland ordered to command. At La Guayra, Venezuela. Address care of Postmaster, New York city.  
 DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. G. M. Stoney. At New London, Conn. Address there.  
 EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. S. W. B. Diehl. Due at Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
 HOLLAND (submarine), Lieut. H. H. Caldwell. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.

IROQUOIS, Lieut. H. Rodman. At Honolulu, H. I. Address, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.  
 MAYFLOWER, Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. At New York.  
 MANILA, Lieut. Comdr. W. F. Halsey. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there. To go out of commission.  
 MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Detroit.  
 PANTHER, Comdr. J. C. Wilson. League Island, Pa.  
 RANGER, Comdr. Wm. F. Potter. At Panama, Colombia. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.  
 SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. C. J. Brush. At Boston, Mass.  
 SOLACE, Comdr. F. Singer. Left Honolulu June 6 for Guam and Manila. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco.  
 SYLPH, Lieut. W. H. Buck. At Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.  
 TALBOT, Lieut. H. H. Christy. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.  
 UNCAS, Chief Bttn. J. McLaughlin. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.  
 VIXEN, Comdr. C. G. Calkins. En route to Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
 WINLOW, Lieut. A. MacArthur. At Newport, R.I.  
 YANKTON, Lieut. Comdr. Austin M. Knight. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
 BUFFALO, Capt. A. Ross. Itinerary is as follows: At Malta, leave June 20 and arrive Port Said July 4; leave July 5 and arrive Colombo, Ceylon, July 19; leave July 21 and arrive Singapore July 27; leave Newport July 10; leave July 14 and arrive Orient Point July 18; and transfer cadets with Indiana; cruise in Gardiners Bay and Block Island Sound and arrive New Bedford July 29; leave Aug. 3 and arrive Portland, Me., Aug. 9; leave Aug. 14 and arrive Virginia Capes Aug. 22 and Annapolis Aug. 28. Address care of Postmaster, New London, Conn.  
 DIXIE, At League Island, Pa. Address there. To go out of commission.  
 ESSEX, Comdr. L. C. Hellner. At Newport, R.I. Address there.  
 HARTFORD, Comdr. W. H. Reeder. En route from Havana to Salem, Mass. Address latter place.  
 INDIANA, Comdr. C. E. Colahan. At Newport, to cruise with Naval Cadets. Arrive Newport June 26; leave June 30 for cruise in Block Island Sound and vicinity and arrive New London July 11; leave July 15 and arrive Orient Point July 18, where transfer of cadets with Chesapeake will be made; leave July 22 and arrive New London July 22; leave July 26 and arrive Portland, Me., Aug. 2; leave Aug. 7 and arrive Halifax, Nova Scotia, Aug. 11; leave Aug. 16 and arrive Newport News, Va., Aug. 21; leave Aug. 26 and arrive Annapolis, Aug. 28. Address Newport, R.I.  
 LANCASTER, Comdr. G. P. Colvocoresses. At Lambert Point, Va. Address Norfolk, Va.  
 MOHICAN, Capt. A. R. Couden. Itinerary follows: Arrive Honolulu June 23, leave July 5, arrive Bremerton Aug. 4, leave Aug. 5, arrive Victoria, Aug. 6, leave Aug. 13, arrive Port Angeles, Aug. 18, leave Sept. 4, arrive San Francisco Sept. 19. Places starred are those to which mail may be sent. Yokohama, double starred, is the only port requiring foreign postage; the others require domestic postage simply. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
 MONONGAHELA, Comdr. C. P. Rees. The following is the itinerary of her summer cruise. Left Newport June 5, arrive Queenstown June 30, leave July 10; arrive Cherbourg July 14, leave July 23; arrive Madeira Aug. 21, leave Aug. 30; arrive Yorktown, Va., Oct. 1, leave Oct. 15; arrive Hampton Roads, Va., Oct. 18. Address all mail care U. S. Despatch Agent, Post Office, New York City, until Aug. 20. Postage five cents. After Aug. 20, address Yorktown, Va.  
 PENNSACOLA, Comdr. J. F. Moser. Attached to Naval Training Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal.  
 PARRIE, Comdr. John E. Pillsbury. Left Ponto Delgado, June 18 for New York. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.  
 PURITAN, Comdr. A. G. Berry. At New Bedford, Mass. Address there.  
 TERROR, Monitor. At Annapolis, Md.  
 TOPEKA, Comdr. J. A. H. Nickels. At La Guayra. Address care of Postmaster New York City.

## TRAINING SHIPS.

ALERT, Comdr. J. D. Adams. At San Diego, Cal. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Leave June 26 and arrive Ventura July 1; leave July 2 and arrive Monterey July 3; leave July 7 and arrive San Diego July 12; leave July 19 for cruise and return to San Diego July 24; leave Aug. 1 and arrive San Pedro Aug. 5; leave Aug. 8 and arrive Santa Barbara Aug. 9; leave Aug. 11 and arrive Santa Cruz Aug. 12; leave Aug. 15 and arrive San Francisco Aug. 15.  
 ALLIANCE, Capt. S. P. Comly. At Queenstown, Ireland. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.  
 CHESAPEAKE, Comdr. H. Osterhaus. At Hampton Roads, Va., to cruise with cadets. Itinerary of cruise follows: Arrive New London July 1; leave July 5, arrive Newport July 10; leave July 14 and arrive Orient Point July 18, and transfer cadets with Indiana; cruise in Gardiners Bay and Block Island Sound and arrive New Bedford July 29; leave Aug. 3 and arrive Portland, Me., Aug. 9; leave Aug. 14 and arrive Virginia Capes Aug. 22 and Annapolis Aug. 28. Address care of Postmaster, New London, Conn.  
 DIXIE, At League Island, Pa. Address there. To go out of commission.  
 ESSEX, Comdr. L. C. Hellner. At Newport, R.I. Address there.  
 HARTFORD, Comdr. W. H. Reeder. En route from Havana to Salem, Mass. Address latter place.  
 INDIANA, Comdr. C. E. Colahan. At Newport, to cruise with Naval Cadets. Arrive Newport June 26; leave June 30 for cruise in Block Island Sound and vicinity and arrive New London July 11; leave July 15 and arrive Orient Point July 18, where transfer of cadets with Chesapeake will be made; leave July 22 and arrive New London July 22; leave July 26 and arrive Portland, Me., Aug. 2; leave Aug. 7 and arrive Halifax, Nova Scotia, Aug. 11; leave Aug. 16 and arrive Newport News, Va., Aug. 21; leave Aug. 26 and arrive Annapolis, Aug. 28. Address Newport, R.I.  
 LANCASTER, Comdr. G. P. Colvocoresses. At Lambert Point, Va. Address Norfolk, Va.  
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 PENNSACOLA, Comdr. J. F. Moser. Attached to Naval Training Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal.  
 PARRIE, Comdr. John E. Pillsbury. Left Ponto Delgado, June 18 for New York. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.  
 PURITAN, Comdr. A. G. Berry. At New Bedford, Mass. Address there.  
 TERROR, Monitor. At Annapolis, Md.  
 TOPEKA, Comdr. J. A. H. Nickels. At La Guayra. Address care of Postmaster New York City.

## STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship), Comdr. E. D. Taussig. The itinerary of her summer cruise is as follows: Leave Boston June 14, arrive Queenstown, Ireland, July 7, leave Queenstown, July 10; arrive Southampton, England, July 13, leave Southampton July 23; arrive Havre, France, July 23, leave Havre Aug. 2; arrive Gibraltar Aug. 9; leave Gibraltar Aug. 10; Tangiers Aug. 10, leave Tangiers Aug. 16; arrive Funchal, Madeira, Aug. 21, leave Funchal, Aug. 30; arrive Marseilles Oct. 2. Letters for the ship should be addressed up to August 19, care U. S. Despatch Agent, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. Letter postage to European Countries, 5 cents per half ounce.  
 ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. A. V. Wadhams. The itinerary of her summer cruise is as follows: Sail from New London, Connecticut June 21st, arrive Southampton, England, July 21st, sail from Southampton for Havre, France, August 1st, arrive Havre August 20, sail from Havre for Lisbon Aug. 11, arrive Lisbon Aug. 18, sail from Lisbon for Madeira Aug. 23; arrive Madeira Aug. 28; sail from Madeira Sept. 6, arrive Glen Cove, Oct. 1. Mail address to this ship care of U. S. Despatch Agent, No. 4, Trafalgar square, London, England, until Aug. 20; postage five cents. After August 20th, address Glen Cove, New York.  
 SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship), Lieut. Comdr. E. E. Beatty. On a cruise. Arrive at Southampton, England, June 27; leave July 13, and arrive Havre, France, July 21; leave August 11, and arrive Gibraltar Aug. 27; leave Sept. 6, and arrive Madeira Isles Sept. 11; leave Sept. 16, and arrive Delaware Breakwater, Oct. 16, 1902. Address during summer cruise, care of U. S. Despatch Agent, 4 Trafalgar Sq., London, Eng.

## RECEIVING SHIPS.

COLUMBIA, Capt. A. S. Snow. At Navy Yard, New York.  
 CONSTELLATION, Capt. J. J. Hunker. At Newport, R. I. (Attached to Training Station.)  
 FRANKLIN, Capt. C. M. Thomas. Navy Yard, Norfolk.  
 INDEPENDENCE, Capt. William H. Whiting. Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
 NIPSIC, Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Bostwick. At Puget Sound Naval Station, Washington.  
 MINNEAPOLIS, Capt. C. F. Goodrich. At Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.  
 Santee, Comdr. G. L. Dyer. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.  
 WABASH, Capt. G. W. Pigman. At Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.  
 WASP, Ensign W. B. Wells. At Training Station, Port Royal, S. C.

## FLOTILLA OF TORPEDO BOATS AND DESTROYERS.

In Charge of Lieut. I. H. Chandler.  
 DECATUR, Lieut. I. H. Chandler, at Norfolk, Va.  
 BAGLEY, Lieut. S. R. Moses. Norfolk, Va.  
 BARNEY, Lieut. G. C. Davidson. Norfolk, Va.  
 BIDDLE, Lieut. R. Z. Johnson, at Norfolk, Va.  
 SHUBRICK, Lieut. D. W. Knox, at Norfolk, Va.  
 STOCKTON, Lieut. W. T. Cluverius, at Norfolk, Va.  
 THORNTON, Ensign S. B. Thomas, at Norfolk, Va.  
 TALBOT, Lieut. H. H. Christy, at Norfolk, Va.  
 GWIN, at Norfolk, Va.  
 TORPEDO BOATS IN RESERVE AT NORFOLK, VA.  
 Lieut. A. H. Davis, in charge.  
 CUSHING, ERICSSON, FOOTE, RODGERS, DUPONT, BAILEY, PORTER, SOMERS, at Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

## COLLIERS.

(Merchant officers and crews). Address New York, N.Y.

AJAX, Of foot of 42d street, Brooklyn. Address New York, N.Y.  
 ALEXANDER, At Navy Yard, Norfolk. Address Norfolk, Va.  
 BRUTUS, Left Montevideo, 1 y 23, for Samoa. Address Tutuila, Samoa.  
 CAESAR, At Port Said, Egypt. Address care of U.S. Despatch Agent, Post Office, New York.  
 HANNIBAL, At Norfolk, Va. Address care Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.  
 LEBANON, At Norfolk, Va.  
 LEONIDAS, At San Juan. Address care of Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.  
 NERO, Arrived April 23 at Tutuila, Samoa. Hold mail.  
 STERLING, At Hampton Roads, Va.  
 SOUTHERY, At Boston, Mass. Address there.

## FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. Chauncey Thomas. Left Honolulu, May 10, for a cruise. Address Station D, San Francisco, Cal.  
 FISH HAWK, Boatwain J. A. Smith, retired. Address care U. S. Fish Commission, Washington, D. C.

## NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate June 21.  
 Commander Harrison G. O. Colby, to be a captain from June 18, 1902 (subject to examination), vice West, retired.  
 Lieut. Comdr. Charles J. Badger, to be a commander from June 18, 1902 (subject to examination), vice Corby, promoted.  
 Lieut. Albert P. Niblack, to be a lieutenant commander from June 18, 1902 (subject to examination), vice Lemay, retired.  
 Lieut. (Junior Grade) Harris Laning, to be a lieutenant from June 18, 1902, vice Niblack, promoted.

Nominations sent to the Senate June 25.  
 Appointments in the Navy.  
 To be Civil Engineers with rank of Lieutenant (Junior grade).  
 Charles A. Wentworth, of Massachusetts, and George A. McKay, of New York.

## NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

The nominations for promotion in the Navy received by the Senate on June 13, which appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of June 21, page 1072, were confirmed by the Senate on June 21.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

JUNE 20.—Lieut. Comdr. A. Gleaves, detached command Dolphin; to command Mayflower.  
 Lieut. W. W. Phelps, detached Dolphin to Mayflower.  
 Lieut. E. McCauley, detached Dolphin to Mayflower.  
 Ensign N. L. Jones, detached Dolphin to Mayflower.  
 Ensign W. C. Watts, detached Dolphin to Mayflower.  
 Lieut. E. P. Jessop, detached Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., etc., June 26, to Dolphin, June 27.  
 Lieut. C. F. Preston, detached works of W. R. Trigg Company, Richmond, Va., etc., June 25; to Dolphin, June 27.  
 Lieut. F. R. Payne, detached Navy Yard, New York, N. Y., etc., June 27; to Dolphin.  
 Pay Insp. C. W. Littlefield, detached Olympia; to Kearsarge, July 1.  
 Paym. W. L. Wilson, detached Kearsarge; to Olympia, July 1.  
 Surg. E. P. Stone, detached Dolphin; to Mayflower.  
 Ensign R. W. Henderson, detached Dixie; to home and wait orders.  
 JUNE 21.—Lieut. Comdr. C. J. Boush, detached Hydrographic Office, Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, June 28, and report to Commandant, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., July 1, to command Scorpion.  
 Lieut. Comdr. W. F. Halsey, detached command Manila, when out of commission; to home and wait orders.  
 Lieut. Comdr. J. R. Dougherty, detached Manila, when out of commission; to home and wait orders.  
 Lieut. V. N. Powelson, detached Navy Yard, New York, N. Y., etc.; to Washington, D. C., June 28, examination for retirement, then home and wait orders.  
 Ensign W. G. Briggs, detached Manila when out of commission; to home and wait orders.  
 Ensign G. T. Pettengill, detached Manila when out of commission; to home and wait orders.  
 Ensign L. A. Cotten, detached Manila when out of commission; to home and wait orders.  
 Ensign J. A. Schofield, detached Manila when out of commission; to home and wait orders.  
 Ensign H. J. Elson, detached Manila when out of commission; to home and wait orders.  
 Ensign J. S. Graham, detached Manila when out of commission; to home and wait orders.  
 Surg. J. W. Ross, (retired), to Navy Yard, Pensacola, Fla.  
 Passed Asst. Surg. C. E. Riggs, detached Naval Station, Port Royal, S. C., etc., upon reporting of relief; to Brooklyn.  
 Passed Asst. Surg. S. G. Evans, detached Navy Yard, Pensacola, Fla., etc., upon reporting of relief; to Naval Station, Port Royal, S. C.  
 Asst. Surg. R. C. Holcomb, detached Manila when out of commission; to home and wait orders.  
 Surg. C. T. Hibbett, detached Brooklyn; to home and wait order, reporting en route to Surgeon General, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.  
 Carp. J. H. Gill, detached Dixie, July 1; to Linden, Ind., for duty as inspector of cellulose, August 8.  
 Carp. J. D. Griffen, detached duty as inspector cellulose, Linden, Ind., etc., upon reporting relief, August 8; to Navy Yard, League Island, Pa., and Cramp's Shipyard, Philadelphia, Pa., for duty in connection fitting out Maine.  
 Carp. W. C. Powell, to Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.; duty in Department Construction and Repair.  
 Asst. Carp. R. H. Neville, detached Navy Yard, League Island, Pa., etc., June 30; to Dixie July 1.  
 Pay Director C. Schenck, (retired), died at Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa., June 22, 1902.  
 Paym. Clk. G. McBlair, appointed June 21, 1902, for duty on Alert.  
 JUNE 22.—Sunday.  
 JUNE 23.—Lieut. A. S. Halstead, detached Cramp's Shipyard, Philadelphia, Pa., etc., June 28; to Scorpion, July 1.  
 Lieut. W. H. Faust, (retired), to Branch Hydrographic Office, Buffalo, N. Y., July 1.  
 Med. Insp. L. G. Heneberger, detached duty as member Medical Examining Board, at Naval Laboratory, New York, N. Y., etc.; to Brooklyn.  
 Surg. E. P. Stone, detached Dolphin upon retiring of relief; to duty in connection fitting out and duty on board Mayflower when commissioned.  
 Passed Asst. Surg. C. E. Riggs, orders June 21 modified: to Dolphin, instead of reporting for duty on board Brooklyn.  
 Asst. Surg. A. M. Fauntleroy, detached Naval Hospi-



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tal. Newport, R. I., etc., June 30; to Scorpion, July 1. Asst. Paym. D. Tiffany, detached Manila when out of commission; to home and wait orders.  
 War. Mach. O. Bragonier, detached Independence, Mare Island, Cal., etc.; to Oregon.  
 War. Mach. M. M. Schreiber, to Washington, D. C., and report to Chief of Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department.  
 Rear Admiral C. E. Clark, commissioned from June 16, 1902.  
 Capt. W. Swift, commissioned from February 3, 1902.  
 Lieut. Comdr. W. J. Sears, commissioned from December 17, 1901.  
 Btzn. G. Freudendorf, warranted from April 27, 1901.  
 Btzn. B. H. Shepley, warranted from April 11, 1901.  
 Btzn. H. Seedorf, warranted from May 7, 1901.  
 Gun. R. W. Kessler, warranted from April 13, 1901.  
 Gun. H. A. Nevins, warranted from May 15, 1901.  
 Gun. W. G. Smith, warranted from April 11, 1901.

JUNE 24.—Comdr. C. P. Perkins, detached charge of Naval Recruiting Rendezvous, Chicago, Ill., and wait orders.  
 Lieut. H. Laning, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc.; to Naval Torpedo Station, Narragansett Bay, R. I., for instruction in torpedoes and electricity.  
 Ensign R. W. Henderson, to Naval Torpedo Station, Narragansett Bay, R. I., for instruction in torpedoes and electricity, July 1.  
 Passed Asst. Surg. W. M. Garton, detached Naval Hospital, New York, N. Y., etc., June 22; to Columbia, Navy Yard, New York, N. Y.  
 Asst. Surg. B. L. Wright, to Fort Bayard, New Mexico, and report to the commanding officer of the United States General Hospital at that place for treatment.  
 Pay Insp. J. B. Redfield, to Philadelphia, Pa., for duty at Naval Home, as pay officer and general storekeeper.

JUNE 25.—Lieut. Comdr. A. V. Zane, detached Olympia; to Kearsarge for duty as fleet engineer, North Atlantic Station.  
 Lieut. Comdr. R. T. Hall, detached Kearsarge, July 1; to Olympia for duty in charge engineering department of that vessel.  
 Lieut. Comdr. J. G. Quinby, detached Alabama and report to commandant, Navy Yard, New York, N. Y., for duty in charge of naval recruiting party to proceed from that yard.

Naval Cadet H. Johnson, to Annapolis, Md., and report to Superintendent Naval Academy, for examination preliminary to final graduation.  
 Chief Sullmaker C. H. Jones, report to commandant Navy Yard, League Island, Pa., for duty in connection with equipment work for the U. S. Navy at Cramp's works, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 War. Mach. J. F. Storin, to Kearsarge.  
 War. Mach. W. R. Scofield, detached Dixie, to Navy Yard, New York, N. Y., for duty in department of steam engineering.  
 War. Mach. R. B. Smith, detached Dixie, to home and wait orders.

Comdr. E. F. Qualtrough, commissioned from Feb. 9, 1902.

Lieut. Comdr. M. Bevington, commissioned from March 5, 1902.

Lieut. Comdr. J. A. Bell, commissioned from Jan. 15, 1902.

Lieut. Comdr. R. F. Lopez, commissioned from April 11, 1902.

Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Shipley, commissioned from July 12, 1901.

Lieut. R. C. Bulmer, commissioned from Feb. 9, 1902.

Lieut. R. W. Manion, commissioned from April 11, 1902.

Lieut. G. E. Gelm, commissioned from April 11, 1902.

Passed Asst. Surg. H. C. Curl, commissioned from Oct. 14, 1901.

Passed Asst. Surg. F. M. Furlong, commissioned from Sept. 16, 1901.

Pay Dir. I. G. Hobbs, commissioned from April 28, 1902.

JUNE 26.—Naval Constr. W. L. Mintoyn, retired, died at Brooklyn, N. Y., June 25, 1902.

Cable from Rear Admiral Rodgers, Asiatic Station, Taku, China, June 26.

Lieut. M. M. Taylor, command Pampanga, to command Samar.

Naval Cadet C. T. Wade, Pampanga to Samar.

## MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JUNE 19.—Capt. R. H. Lane, commanding Marine Guard of the U. S. S. Kentucky, detached, ordered home, and upon arrival granted three months' leave, at expiration of which his resignation from the U. S. Marine Corps will be accepted.

JUNE 20.—Major George Barnett, granted leave of absence for one month with permission to apply for an extension.

Major C. H. Lauchner, asst. adjutant and inspector, ordered to take command of camp at Ordway rifle range and superintendent target practice.

1st Lieut. Lee B. Purcell, detached Naval Hospital, Phila., Pa., to Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., for duty.

Major L. W. T. Waller and Capt. D. D. Porter, detached from Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, New York, to home.

JUNE 21.—2d Lieut. S. W. Brewster, granted leave for fifteen days from the 23d instant.

1st Lieut. F. E. Evans, detached from Dixie to Panther, when Dixie goes out of commission.

Col. G. C. Reid, adjutant and inspector, ordered to New York, N. Y., to inspect Marine Barracks, Marine Guard of U. S. S. Columbia, and recruiting office at 109 West street.

JUNE 24.—Capt. R. M. Gilson, detached from Marine Barracks, New York, to take a detachment of 60 men to Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., thence to proceed home, and upon arrival granted leave of absence for one month with permission to apply for an extension of a month.

JUNE 25.—Capt. D. D. Porter, granted leave of absence for one month from the 26th instant, with a permission to apply for an extension of a month.

## REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

JUNE 21.—Capt. O. S. Willey detached from the Algonquin, and granted three months sick leave.

JUNE 23.—Capt. H. B. Rogers granted thirty days' leave.

JUNE 24.—Capt. R. M. Clark directed to report at the Department.

Capt. S. E. Maguire granted thirty days' leave.  
 1st Lieut. D. J. Ainsworth, detached from the Seminole, and ordered to Galveston.

JUNE 25.—3d Lieut. F. W. Smith, ordered to report to President of Medical Board at Washington, D. C., for examination.

1st Asst. Engr. C. M. Green, ordered to Pittsburg, Pa., on inspection duty.

The following officers were recent visitors at the Department:—Capt. D. A. Hall, 2d Asst. Engr. O. R. Newman, Capt. Thomas W. Lay (retired), Capt. O. S. Willey, 3d Lieut. J. H. Crozier, 1st Lieut. J. E. Reinburg, Chief Engr. C. F. Nash, Capt. C. A. Abbey, 3d Lieut. P. W. Lauriat, 2d Lieut. S. B. Winram, Eugene Blake, Jr., 3rd Lieut. F. W. Smith, Capt. J. C. Mitchell (retired), and Capt. R. M. Clark (retired).

The Revenue steamer Thetis, on June 25, was still

absent in the north in search of the steamer Jennie and Portland, which are overdue 40 days at Nome.

The following nominations for promotion in the Revenue Cutter Service, were sent to the Senate on June 19: To be 2d Lieutenants. 3d Lieut. James F. Hottel to succeed D. F. A. de Otte, promoted.

To be 3d Lieutenants: Edward S. Addison, of Maryland, to succeed Oscar G. Haines, promoted. Leon C. Covell, of New York, to succeed Charles W. Cairnes, promoted. Cecil M. Gabbett, Jr., of Georgia, to succeed Henry Ulke, Jr., promoted. Phillip W. Lauriat, of Massachusetts, to be a 3d lieutenant, to succeed Albert H. Buhner, promoted. Hiram R. Searles, of Wisconsin, to be a 3d lieutenant, to succeed Henry G. Fisher, promoted. William H. Shea, of New York, to be a 3d lieutenant, to succeed Ernest E. Mead, promoted. William A. Whittier, of Maine, to succeed John V. Wild, promoted.

The Revenue Cutter Perry, Captain Felling, from San Francisco, en route to Seattle, arrived at Port Townsend, Washington, June 17.

The following promotions and appointments were confirmed by the Senate on June 23:

3d Lieut. James F. Hottel, to be a 2d lieutenant.  
 William H. Shea, of New York, Leon C. Covell, of New York, Cecil M. Gabbett, Jr., of Georgia, Phillip W. Lauriat, of Massachusetts, Hiram R. Searles, of Wisconsin, and William A. Whittier, of Maine, to be 3d lieutenants.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Secretary of the Navy Moody, has directed the commandant of the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., to convene a board of officers to make a thorough investigation of the report that the "leading men" at the Navy Yard make a practice of loaning money at usurious rates of interest to less provident employees, with a view to the dismissal of all employees convicted of such business.

The schedule at the Naval War College, Newport, R. I., for the week ending June 28, 1902, was as follows: Monday.—Committees 1 and 3 tactical game; Committee 2, tactical studies; Committee 4, duel game. Previous naval operations in the theater of the problem—Lieut. Commander Oliver. Tuesday.—Committee 1, duel game; Committees 2 and 4, strategic situation; Committee 3, tactical studies. Proposed signal code of the Navy—Captain Chester. Wednesday.—Committee 1, main problem; Committee 2, duel game; Committee 3, tactical game; Committee 4, tactical studies. War charts—Lieutenant Chase. Thursday.—Committee 1, tactical studies; Committee 2, main problem; Committee 3, duel game; Committee 4, tactical game. "The constitutional theories of the early Revolutionary period, 1765-75."—Professor A. C. McLaughlin. Friday.—Committee 1, tactical game; Committee 2, tactical studies; Committee 3, main problem; Committee 4, duel game. "The chief problem of the critical period and its solution in the Constitution of the United States."—Professor A. C. McLaughlin. Saturday.—Strategic situation.

Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, U. S. N. Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, reports that if the coal strike becomes general the Navy may be crippled so far as concerns vessels in American waters. The terms of the coal contracts provide that in the event of failure to make deliveries as agreed the Government may purchase coal against the accounts of contractors, and the Navy Department may resort to this course if present conditions continue.

The degree of completion of vessels under construction for the U. S. Navy, as shown by the records of June 1, was as follows: Battleships—Maine, 90 per cent.; Missouri, 65 per cent.; Ohio, 59 per cent.; Virginia, 1 per cent.; Georgia, 10 per cent.; New Jersey, 0 per cent.; Rhode Island, 8 per cent. Armored Cruisers—Pennsylvania, 23 per cent.; West Virginia, 22 per cent.; California, 5 per cent.; Colorado, 26 per cent.; Maryland, 20 per cent. South Dakota, 5 per cent. Protected Cruisers—Denver 80 per cent.; Des Moines, 71 per cent.; Chattanooga, 59 per cent.; Galveston, 60 per cent.; Tacoma, 47 per cent.; Cleveland, 82 per cent.; St. Louis, 3 per cent.; Milwaukee, 2 per cent.; Charleston, 5 per cent. Monitors—Arkansas, 96 per cent.; Nevada, 93 per cent.; Florida, 92 per cent.; Wyoming, 86 per cent. Torpedo Boat Destroyers—Bainbridge, 99 per cent.; Barry, 99 per cent.; Chauncey, 99 per cent.; Dale, 99 per cent.; Hopkins, 93 per cent.; Hull, 90 per cent.; Lawrence, 99 per cent.; Macdonough, 98 per cent.; Paul Jones, 92 per cent.; Preble, 97 per cent.; Whipple, 93 per cent.; Worden, 91 per cent. Torpedo Boats—Stringham, 98 per cent.; Goldsborough, 95 per cent.; Blakely, 98 per cent.; DeLong, 99 per cent.; Nicholson, 98 per cent.; O'Brien, 98 per cent.; Tingey, 74 per cent.; Wilkes, 99 per cent. Submarine Torpedo Boats—Plunger, 93 per cent.; Adder, 99 per cent.; Grampus, 81 per cent.; Moccasin, 99 per cent.; Pike, 72 per cent.; Porpoise, 97 per cent.; Shark, 96 per cent.

## DEBATE ON THE HOLLAND BOAT.

In the House on June 25 there was a lively debate on the question of Holland torpedo boats, when the Naval bill was taken up. Mr. Loudenslager moved that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendments providing for the purchase of five Holland submarine torpedo boats, and authorizing the Secretary to examine and purchase any other type of submarine boats that he approves. The motion to recede was lost—63 to 95—and further disagreement was insisted on. The conference asked for by the Senate on the items remaining in disagreement was agreed to.

During the debate, Mr. Kitchin spoke in favor of having more submarine boats. According to official estimates, he said, for the cost of one battleship we can have enough submarine torpedo boats constructed to give each harbor on the Atlantic and the Pacific coast two submarine torpedo boats. He believed that while the submarine was not an offensive weapon—it was a very complete weapon of defense.

Mr. Cowherd also favored more submarines, saying that they had been adopted by all foreign navies. Mr. Clayton objected to an increase in submarines on the ground that eight already authorized had not been delivered, and that he was not satisfied their construction had been so perfected as to make them practical in war. Doubtless a man-of-war could lie off a threatened port, out of reach of submarines, and do destructive work with her 13-inch guns.

Mr. Wheeler said that Admiral O'Neill testified before a committee of the Fifty-sixth Congress that a Holland boat could be constructed for \$50,000 at a profit, leaving a net profit of \$120,000 per boat. Since that time the margin of cost has perhaps been raised to \$75,000.

Mr. Watson said that the majority of the House naval committee are unalterably opposed to an increase of these boats at this time, in the first place because the entire Navy Department is against it. Mr. Taylor also thought that Congress ought to move slowly in the matter on this account. In no instance, he said, where Congress

had made appropriations for military implements against the recommendation and over the protest of the two departments, has Congress ever been right.

Mr. Roberts challenged the statement that the majority of the naval committee were opposed to more submarines, and said that no action indicating that such was the case had been taken.

## OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

In reply to cablegram of 18th instant to Chaffee, Manila, to cable the names of Troop M, 5th Cavalry, who were captured May 30 near Morong, and murdered June 1, the War Department is advised that Sergeant Lewis Steward, Corporal William J. Black, Corporal Edmund J. Finnegan, Trumpeter Charles W. Davis and Private Patrick Carr, were murdered.

The War Department is advised of the arrival of the Transport Sherman at San Francisco from Manila, P. I., June 21, with the following military passengers: Generals Wheaton and Snyder; 6th Inf., entire regiment, 600 enlisted men and the following officers of that regiment: Colonel Miner, Majors Loughborough and Kennon; Captains Bradford, French, Graham, Dalton, Hunt, Hageman, Foster, Bond, Cecil, Miller, Allen, Cole, Wetherill, Sager, Tillotson, Rancourt, Smith, Supple, Screws, Kelond and Baker. Other passengers included Lieutenant Colonels Huston and Helms, 1st Inf.; Captain Webster, 26th Inf.; Howland and Parmenter, 21st Inf., and Bash, 7th Inf.; Contract Surgeons Rogers, Kellogg and Perkins; 4 Army Nurses, females; 11 insane soldiers, 186 sick and 160 discharged and short term men. Following deaths during voyage: William E. Carlisle, Pvt., Troop C, 1st Cavalry, June 18, chronic omelbic dysentery; William H. Morris, Pvt., 7th Inf., June 17, chronic diarrhoea, and George W. Quick, sergt., G, 6th Inf., June 19, peritonitis.

The War Department is advised that the transport Sheridan sailed from Manila, P. I., June 22, with 612 enlisted men 18th Infantry; 164 enlisted men 3rd Cavalry, 534 casuals, Col. Stephen W. Groosbeck, J. A. G. Dept., and 76 sick soldiers.

The War Department is advised that Roland Whittely, 1st Lieutenant of Philippine Scouts, died of cholera June 21st at Batangas.

The War Department is in receipt of report from Headquarters Division of the Philippines, dated Manila, P. I., May 9, 1902, giving list of deaths that have occurred in that command since last report, April 28, 1902, or that have not been previously reported as follows:

Asiatic Cholera—James H. Collins, Pvt., B, 5th Inf., May 6; James Sullivan, Cpl., E, 26th Inf., April 24; James Gandy, Pvt., C, 9th Cav., April 25; Edward Collins, Pvt., C, 9th Cav., April 23; John H. Groce, Sgt., C, 9th Cav., April 23; Alec Aulin, Pvt., E, 8th Inf., April 25; John Wisniewski, Pvt., I, 8th Inf., April 25; Everett Tupper, Cook, G, 36th Inf., April 23; Michael J. Whalen, Pvt., G, 26th Inf., April 24; Ralph W. Warner, Cpl., G, 26th Inf., April 24; John Nichols, Pvt., E, 8th Inf., April 23; Charles K. Kraus, Cpl., E, 8th Inf., April 23; Bascom C. Buster, Pvt., E, 8th Inf., April 23; Joseph H. Conner, Pvt., Hosp. Corps, April 22; John F. Fish, Pvt., F, 25th Inf., April 23; James H. Calhoun, Pvt., F, 25th Inf., April 23; Gus Lloyd, Pvt., 15th Battery F, Artillery, May 4; James H. Jenkins, Pvt., G, 26th Inf., May 1; Frank Williams, Pvt., C, 26th Inf., May 4; Will F. Baumgartner, Pvt., G, 26th Inf., May 1; Joseph Brown, Pvt., G, 26th Inf., May 3; Abraham Lyons, Pvt., E, 8th Inf., May 3.

Dysentery—Joseph W. Cutter, Pvt., E, 8th Inf., April 26; James J. Sullivan, Recruit 18th Inf., April 18; Ernest A. Doyle, Pvt., Hosp. Corps, March 31; Charles Jennings, Pvt., C, 15th Cav., March 30; William M. Keister, Pvt., C, 1st Inf., April 20; James Reynard, Pvt., A, 15th Cav., April 13; Joseph P. Boyle, Pvt., B, 27th Inf., April 30; Ray Smith, Pvt., M, 11th Inf., May 6; Talbert H. Silvertooth, Pvt., C, 6th Cav., May 6; Frank Ackert, Pvt., L, 5th Inf., May 6.

Drowned—(Bodies not recovered)—Fred C. Dehner, Pvt., K, 10th Inf., March 5; Adelbert F. Hancock, Cpl., G, 26th Inf., April 2; Mell Cowell, Pvt., F, 6th Cav., March 30.

Drowned—(Bodies recovered)—John Schuler, Pvt., G, 16th Inf., May 4; George A. Kepp, Pvt., C, 10th Inf., April 29; Robert H. Rideout, Pvt., K, 25th Inf., April 30.

Typhoid Fever—Amos Morris, Pvt., H, 8th Inf., April 30; Frank Neugebauer, Pvt., I, 6th Cav., May 7; Franklin E. Faugh, Pvt., K, 15th Cav., April 17; Lester Felix, Pvt., I, 11th Inf., March 6; Hillarion Trapp, Pvt., 15th Co., Niv. Scouts, April 25.

Suicide—William Logan, Sgt., M, 25th Inf., April 22; Nathan Bellmyer, Pvt., K, 25th Inf., May 1; Emory P. Diamond, Cpl., L, 15th Inf., April 30.

Malarial Fever—Pedro Cabotefan, Pvt., C, 45th Co., Niv. Scouts, March 18; Wiley Z. V. Cox, Pvt., F, 9th Inf., May 1; Vernon Farmer, Pvt., H, 2nd Inf., April 17; Ross B. Snell, Pvt., A, 16th Inf., July 27, 1901.

G. S. W. Accidental by Comrade—Charles W. Soddars, Corp., K, 15th Cav., April 25.

Murdered by Comrade—Frank Ignasiak, Pvt., M, 26th Inf., March 23.

G. S. W. Action—George Claxton, Pvt., E, 8th Inf., Dec. 25 (1901); Frank Perry, Col., F, 25th Inf., May 5.

G. S. W. Accidental (Target Range)—Edwin P. Salsman, Pvt., D, 15th Cav., Nov. 2, 1901.

Killed by Guard while Attempting Escape—Celidonio Macasa, Pvt., 43rd Co., Niv. Scouts, Feb. 14.

Varicella—Isaac Combs, Pvt., K, 8th Cav., April 20; Leo Shaeth, Pvt., F, Sig. Corps, April 21; Louis E. Barker, Pvt., H, 19th Inf., March 6; Pedro Tandany, Pvt., 26th Co., Niv. Scouts, April 20.

Peritonitis—William Henry, Pvt., 15th Field Battery, May 6.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis—Gilbert L. Schottmueller, Pvt., Hosp. Corps, May 6; William Contee, Pvt., M, 25th Inf., April 2.

Beri Beri—Jose Alabaton, Pvt., 32nd Co., Niv. Scouts, Feb. 10.

Alcoholism—Michael F. Roche, Pvt., M, 21st Inf., April 22; Michael Fitzgerald, Cook, I, 26th Inf., April 19.

Pulmonary Hemorrhage—Calvin J. Hanks, Pvt., G, 21st Inf., April 23.

Broncho Pneumonia—James W. Hague, Pvt., G, 2nd Bat'l. Engrs., April 17.

Diarrhoea—C. E. Lewis, Pvt., F, 25th Inf., April 25.

Nephritis—Martin H. Lamson, Pvt., E, 15th Cav., April 21.

Uræmia—Daniel E. Carey, Pvt., M, 11th Cav., April 25.

Diabetic Coma—Zackarias T. Belk, Pvt., H, 10th Inf., April 27.

Cerebral Hemorrhage—Edward C. England, Sgt. Major Art. Corps, April 24.

The War Department is advised that the following military passengers arrived on transport Hancock, at San Francisco, Cal., June 21: General Bart, retired; Headquarters, Band and Cos. A, C, D, E, F, G, H, K, L and M, 9th Infantry, 397 enlisted men and the following officers: Colonel Robe; Major Irvine; Captains Noyes, Hersey, Sigworth, Wise, Burt, Langdon and Chaplain Newsum; Lieutenants Hammond, Schoeffel, Nicklin, Gibson, Drouillard, Kinney, Brown, Wallace, Collins, Leeb, Goodrich, Smith, Mills, Snow, G. W. Harris, H. Harris and Evans. Other passengers included Captain Elliott, Subsistence Department; Captain Woodson; Medical Department; Lieutenants Richmond, 1st Cav., and Bump, 8th Inf.; Contract Surgeon Thompson, 364 discharged and short term men and 50 general prisoners.

Orders issued June 23 by Headquarters Department of California, directed the Headquarters, Band and Cos. E, F, G, H, K, L and M, of the 9th Infantry, to proceed to Madison Barracks and Cos. A, C and D, to Fort Niagara, N. Y.



## WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., June 24, 1902.

The social life of the encampment is well under way. Hops occur on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, concerts on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; in camp on Tuesday and Saturday and in front of the superintendent's quarters on Thursday evenings. The regular summer drills were begun June 23. The morning is devoted to drills for the 1st and 3d classes, the leisure time from dinner until dress parade at 5:30 is spent in horseback riding, swimming, golf, tennis or visiting as the cadet may choose. The fourth class men are drilled morning and afternoon. Guard mounting no longer occurs in the morning, but follows the evening dress parade.

A large cadet afternoon tea was given on Wednesday by Miss Sands for her guests, the Misses Reed and Miss Geraldine Taylor. Invitations were issued to about fifty cadets. Assisting Mrs. and Miss Sands were Mesdames Hobbs, Kneeder, Summerlin. Treat and Miss Herrick. The Cornell boat crew took supper with the corps of cadets at Grant hall on Sunday evening.

Major and Mrs. Kneeder and their little daughters, Misses Jessie and Martha, left the post on the evening of June 24 for the major's new station, San Diego, Cal. They will occupy their beautiful home, Haleina, at Coronado Beach, completed shortly before their return to West Point. It is hoped that the delightful climate of California will effect the complete restoration to health of Major Kneeder, whose departure from West Point, and that of his family, is deeply regretted.

Major Glennan will occupy the quarters just vacated by Major Kneeder. Major and Miss Glennan have been guests at the hotel for the past two weeks.

The cadet hops have been well attended, there having been an unusual number of young ladies at the post and in the vicinity. The Misses Selfridge and Bronson at the quarters of Capt. J. B. Christian; Miss Donaldson, a guest of Mrs. Shipman; Miss Wood, a guest of Mrs. Koehler; Miss Baker, a guest of Mrs. Treat; Misses Sands and Gordon, Mills, Braden and Hobbs; Miss Vandergrift, a guest of Mrs. Summerlin; Miss Battle, a guest of her sister, Mrs. Rivers; Misses Reed and Taylor, guests of Miss Sands; Misses Tyler and Stilwell have been a very few among the many guests at recent hops.

The quarters are rapidly being deserted. The families of Professors Larned and Gillman have gone to their summer homes at Jamestown and Southampton, respectively. Prof. W. F. Edgerton and family, Capt. and Mrs. Landis, Captains Heiner and Guignard have gone abroad, as have also Capt. and Mrs. Saxton.

Mrs. Miles who has been spending the past fortnight at the post as a guest at the hotel, left early in the week for the Virginia Hot Springs.

Mrs. J. C. Breckinridge, of Washington; Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, Mr. J. Glenn Collins and family of Chicago, have been among cadets' relatives registered at the hotel. Mrs. J. J. Reynolds, widow of General Reynolds, is also a recent arrival.

Under the reorganization last week of the Battalion of Cadets at the Military Academy, Ulysses S. Grant, the third, has been appointed lieutenant and adjutant; Julian L. Schley, lieutenant and quartermaster, and McArthur, Houze, Leeds, Tyler, Laurson and Murphy, captains of A, B, C, D, E and F companies, respectively. R. D. Black is sergeant major and Henry H. Roberts is quartermaster sergeant. Cadet Smith is appointed president of the Y.M.C.A. and Calvin P. Titus and Alvin Barber, of the fourth class, secretaries.

## PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Presidio, Cal., June 20, 1902.

With a heavy cargo of supplies for troops in the Philippines, eleven men of the Signal Corps, forty-five recruits and casuals, twenty-eight Hospital Corps men and fifty cabin passengers, the big Army transport Meade sailed at 2 o'clock Monday, June 16, for Manila.

A large number of the recruits, who have been in camp for some time, left during the week for various posts. Seventy-five, under command of Lieuts. A. L. Conger and H. M. Fales, left Thursday night, June 12, for Fort Bliss, Tex. Two troops of the 3d Cavalry, under command of Major Otto L. Hein, left June 13 for the national parks, Sequoia, General Grant and Yosemite. Lieut. L. A. I. Chapman and Troop H, 1st Cavalry, have arrived in the garrison from St. Paul and gone into camp.

The transport Kilpatrick, thirty days from Manila and twenty-two from Nagasaki, arrived in port Thursday afternoon, June 19, having encountered fair weather across the Pacific and reached port with a clean bill of health. On board were 11 members of the 3d Cavalry, 153 marines, 636 casuals, 25 Hospital Corps men, 21 discharged soldiers and four men on furlough. Among the cabin passengers were: Capt. W. M. Crofton, F. L. Wells, J. C. McArthur, C. A. Hedekin, G. L. Painter, R. E. Williams and W. H. Winterberg; Lieuts. F. McC. Smith, James Conway, Lewis Foerster, J. P. Wade, I. L. Hunsaker and E. R. Coppock, Capt. and Mrs. E. P. Lawton, Capt. and Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. R. D. Epps and Mrs. F. J. Perrine.

Among the officers in the garrison who are being examined for promotion are Lieuts. W. A. Covington, G. S. Garber and J. L. Long.

Lieut. C. C. Collins, who has been on duty at the general hospital for some time, left Wednesday morning, June 16, for his home in Virginia.

The home of Capt. and Mrs. Louis R. Burgess has been brightened by the advent of a little daughter who was born Thursday, June 12.

Col. George H. Mendell, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Mendell, who have been visiting in San Rafael, have returned to the city.

Lieut. Charles R. Lloyd of Alcatraz Island, met with a very serious accident Thursday night, resulting in the breaking of one of his legs. He is now a patient in the general hospital. Other patients in the hospital are Gen. Oliver D. Greene, U.S.A., retired, and Lieut. George T. Bowman.

Mrs. Graham, wife of Lieut. James Malcolm Graham, with her little daughter will spend the summer with her parents in Oakland.

Admiral Glass and the officers of Yerba Buena Island entertained a number of the Federal officers and guests from Eastern cities Friday afternoon, June 13. The guests were shown the training station and given an exhibition of drills by the apprentices.

The handsome quarters of Col. and Mrs. A. C. Girard was the scene of an informal gathering Thursday evening, June 12, at which time the members of the medical staff of the general hospital presented the colonel with a handsome loving cup. The presentation was made by Capt. W. E. Purviance and was responded to feelingly

by the colonel. On the cup is engraved the following inscription: "Presented to Gen. Alfred C. Girard, assistant surgeon general, United States Army, on the occasion of his promotion June 8, 1902, by the medical staff of the United States Army General Hospital, Presidio, San Francisco, as a token of the respect and esteem in which he is held by the officers of his command." After the presentation the staff was pleasantly entertained by Col. and Mrs. Girard and their daughters, Mrs. Kerwin, Mrs. Bush and Mrs. Jenks.

Capt. J. H. McItae, 3d Inf., is on leave and has gone to Oklahoma Territory to visit his family. Among the officers in the city en route to the Philippines are Capt. Donald P. McCord, Capt. P. W. Davison and Lieut. L. A. I. Chapman.

Major Gen. William R. Shafter, U.S.A., retired, is visiting friends in Monterey county.

Lieut. D. P. Quinlan, who has been visiting in Los Angeles, is registered at department headquarters this week. Capt. Robert S. Abernethy, who is on duty at West Point, is in the city on leave.

Capt. John S. Kulp, of Angel Island, was host on Saturday evening, June 14, at a handsomely appointed dinner given in honor of Col. A. C. Girard. Covers were laid for six. Captain Kulp's other guests were Capt. and Mrs. I. C. Jenks, Mrs. Kerwin and Mrs. Bush.

Mrs. Lewis, wife of Capt. Isaac N. Lewis, has joined her husband at their new station, Alcatraz Island.

Mrs. H. A. Atcherson, who has been visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Chaplain and Mrs. Barton W. Perry, of Alcatraz Island, returned to her home in Wisconsin Monday, June 16.

Col. and Mrs. Morris C. Foote, of Angel Island, entertained the members of the garrison at a high five card party on Saturday evening, June 14. Col. and Mrs. Foote's guests were: Mrs. Bush, Capt. and Mrs. Jenks, Lieut. and Mrs. Buchan, Lieutenant Greene, Capt. and Mrs. Pattison, Mrs. Purrrington, Mrs. McNair, Capt. and Mrs. Kulp, Miss Loomis, Captain Armistead and Lieutenant Taylor.

## FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., June 23, 1902.

Gen. D. D. Hall, who has been the guest of Capt. L. M. Koehler, left Thursday for Washington, D.C. He has been reorganizing the Army Lodge of Perfection.

Lieut. L. W. Prunty left Sunday on a few days' leave of absence.

Three hundred books have been received at the post library in Sherman hall. They came from London, England, and treat of military and historical subjects. There are twenty-five volumes given to the proceedings of the Royal Artillery, with much valuable information to soldiers.

Mrs. D. E. McCarthy and children, and Mrs. Fendrich, mother of Mrs. McCarthy, will leave shortly for Colorado Springs to spend the summer.

The Misses Murray, daughters of Major and Mrs. C. H. Murray, have arrived from Northampton, Mass., where they have been attending Smith College for the past two years, to spend their vacation.

Major W. D. Beach has arrived at the post. He is to have charge of the instruction of the non-commissioned officers who are to take examination for commissions in the fall. There are now about twenty-five men at the post studying and more are coming each day.

Major and Mrs. Beach are occupying the quarters recently occupied by Captain Hughes.

Mr. and Mrs. Perkins, who have been the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. E. O. Perkins, left last evening for their home in Mount Vernon, Ohio.

Lieutenants Hoffman, Cooke and Willing have been detailed as instructors for the enlisted men now studying for commissions. They will assist Major Beach.

Frederick Dickman, who has been attending college at Orchard Lake, Mich., has arrived at home to spend his vacation with his parents, Capt. and Mrs. J. T. Dickman.

Mrs. Horner, who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. C. T. Menoher, returned on Thursday to her home in Delaware, Ohio.

Work on the officers' new tennis court is now complete with the exception of a layer of cinders which is to be put on.

Capt. and Mrs. J. T. Dickman arrived home last Sunday from a six weeks' visit with friends in the East. Their visit included New York, Boston and Washington. On his arrival Captain Dickman received word for his immediate return to Washington, D.C., where he is a member of the examining board.

## FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., June 23, 1902.

To-morrow, June 24, the post will be overrun with visitors, as the Union Pacific will land a large excursion from Kansas City. Band concerts by the Cavalry and Artillery bands, exhibition drills and a dress parade by the cavalry command, will be the order of the day.

The J. J. Foster's, of Kansas City, a strong amateur nine, will accompany the excursionists and play the Fort Riley team on the home grounds in the afternoon.

Lieut. F. I. Otis, 8th Cav., has been appointed signal officer and range officer of the Cavalry command.

Q. M. Sergt. Ernest Kuehn, 9th Battery, F. A., has been sent to the School of Submarine Defense at Fort Totten, N.Y., to take the six month's course for electrician sergeants. The sergeant passed his preliminary examination in March.

Mr. August Kuents, of Dusseldorf, Germany, representing the Ehrhardt gun, who has been confined to the hospital for the past two weeks from an injury received while riding, left for New York city on Sunday. After the completion of the testing of his gun at Sandy Hook he expects to go to Mexico where his gun is to be tried by the Mexican Government. Prior to his employment by the Ehrhardt people, Mr. Kuents served in the German Navy as a chief gunner, and was on the cruiser Irene during the memorable period in Manila Bay.

The entire transportation of the Quartermaster's Department, some 60 wagons of all descriptions, is being overhauled and repainted.

The members of pack teams, 3, 9, 24 and 29, who are stationed at this post and in camp on the reservation about three miles from the post, entertained by the 9th Artillery band and a large number of their friends on Saturday afternoon, and established beyond any doubt that for open hearted hospitality they are the best ever. It was a carnival of frontier sport that would delight the eye of Frederic Remington and Owen Wister. The real thing, in fact. The Artillery band and its quartet then rendered a program complimentary to the entertainers. At about five o'clock the well known call "come and get it," apprised the visitors that there was "something doing," and as they

grouped themselves about the various tables, set in the open, surrounded by the scenes of camp life, in a wooded and secluded ravine with a small stream to add to the effect the dining spot was ideal, and made the edibles doubly delicious.

What is still staggering those who were the packers' guests is how those cooks got up such a spread on the regular Army field ranges.

Lieut. Edward Canfield, Jr., Field Art., rejoined the post on Friday from a twenty days' leave spent in New York city and vicinity.

Lieut. Emmet R. Harris, Coast Art., recently appointed from Troop L, 8th Cav., leaves this week for the station of his battery at Fort Flagler, Washington.

Major Alexander Rodgers, 4th Cav., returned from West Point last week.

The sisters of Mrs. Holbrook, the Misses Shoop, who have been the guests of the lieutenant and his wife for the past month, left on Sunday for their home, Boise City, Idaho.

Capt. Granger Adams entertained Captains Burr, Hunter and Martin here in connection with the gun tests, on Friday evening, at dinner. A large number of officers were at the depot on Saturday to see them off for home.

Mrs. P. R. Ward entertained the card club on Thursday afternoon. Music was furnished by the Artillery band.

Lieut. Frank B. Edwards, 4th Cav., is on leave at Albany, N.Y., Lieut. L. W. Oliver is passing a short leave in Michigan. Mrs. J. B. Erwin, wife of Captain Erwin, 4th Cav., is visiting in St. Louis, Mo.

## COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, June 24, 1902.

On June 16, during a fit of jealousy, Henry Bragg, a private of Co. B, 20th Infantry, shot and killed Lizzie Tibbets, and then put a bullet into his own brain. Both died instantly. The girl was employed as a domestic at the residence of Major A. A. Auger.

A detachment of 11 recruits was sent to Fort Monroe, Va., in charge of Lieut. John Randolph, 20th Inf. A detachment also went to Fort Logan, Colo.

Lieut. Col. W. P. Rogers, 2d Inf., and Capt. Lyman M. Welch, 6th Inf., returned recently from Cuba, where they had taken recruits.

Dr. Rogers, the son of Col. William P. Rogers, has returned from the University of Pennsylvania, where he has just graduated as an M.D.

The wife of Major Auger and her three daughters arrived Saturday evening from Cincinnati.

Col. Charles G. Penney, 29th Inf., left Friday, June 20, for duty in the Philippines. Mrs. Penney will go to her home in Buffalo.

The bi-monthly hop been changed to a monthly hop. The first of the new series will be held Friday.

A detachment of 166 soldiers from the post will take part in the Elks' street carnival to be held in Columbus from June 30 to July 5.

A field day was held Friday, and the enlisted men of the 20th took a great interest in the events, which were continued Saturday, June 21. The first event was a 100-yard dash won by Private Collier of Elks in 10½ seconds. The 220-yard dash was also won by Collier in 22½ seconds. Other events were: Running high jump, Shaldon, Co. B, 5 ft. 1½ in.; running broad jump, Tieni, Co. C, 16 ft. 10 in.; standing high jump, Collier, Co. E, 4 ft. 2 in.; standing broad jump, Williams, Co. D, 9 ft. 5½ in.; 120-yard hurdle race, 8 flights, 2 ft. 6 inches high, Collier, Co. E, 19 sec.; throwing baseball, Richards, Co. H, 310 ft.; kicking football, Dugan, Co. D, 35 yds.; blank cartridge race, Montgomery, Co. E; baseball game, won by 2d battalion, 8 to 5; tug-of-war, 2d battalion.

## FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, June 21, 1902.

Our post has been very lively this week owing to the annual inspection by Major J. A. Irons, I.G. of this department. Major Irons expressed great satisfaction with the companies of Infantry and batteries at this post.

Mrs. George S. Young and children left Monday afternoon for Fort Logan, Colo.

Major Palmer G. Wood arrived here Tuesday from Jefferson Barracks, where he has been attending to the shipping of the regimental property of the 12th Infantry to this post.

Mrs. Howell and daughter, mother and sister of Lieut. J. F. Howell, who have been visiting here for the past two months, left for their home in Colorado, Monday afternoon. They made many friends during their visit here.

Mrs. Charles H. Barth and Miss Barth, wife and sister of Captain Barth, arrived here Thursday morning after a month's visit at the home of Mrs. Barth's parents in Leavenworth, Kansas. Miss Barth will remain here during the summer.

The Misses Bubb, daughters of Col. J. F. Bubb, are expert tennis players, and can be seen almost any afternoon playing on the courts here. Our golf links are about completed.

The post people were delightfully entertained by Dr. and Mrs. Henry La Motte Tuesday evening at their beautiful home in Salt Lake City, at a dancing party given in honor of their guest, Miss Cist, of Cincinnati. Among those who attended from here were Colonel and Mrs. Bubb, Captain and Mrs. Sturri, Lieutenant and Mrs. Howell, Captain and Miss Creary, Dr. and Mrs. Henry Hoyt, Dr. and Mrs. Hepburn, Capt. F. L. Winn, Capt. J. P. Harbeson, the Misses Bubb, Lieutenants Merrill, Falls, Jackson, Platt and White. Dr. La Motte is a retired naval surgeon.

Capt. and Mrs. S. D. Sturgis are entertaining Major Irons during his tour of inspection at this post.

## FORT CLARK.

Fort Clark, Texas, June 21, 1902.

Capt. J. E. Cusack, 12th Cav., and family arrived at the post on June 15 from Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

Mrs. Craig, wife of Capt. J. W. Craig, 12th Cav., left on Saturday, June 14, to visit relatives at her old home in San Antonio, Tex. Captain Craig and Lieut. Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., 12th Cav., were ordered to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., on June 17, as witnesses before a general court-martial in session there. They all returned on June 20. Approximately six officers and 108 enlisted men of the 12th and 125th Coast Art., are to be transferred from Spofford Junction to New London, Conn., by a special train, the freight and baggage accompanying the troops. The troop train will leave at noon on June 28, and is expected to arrive on July 1.



The route will be by way of New Orleans, Meridian, Miss., Birmingham, Ala., Washington and New York. These companies are the division of the 12th Company, Coast Art., formerly Battery O, 1st Artillery, stationed at Galveston, where it suffered very severely from the storm in April, 1900, losing eighteen men. After this storm the battery was moved to Fort Sam Houston for temporary station, and subsequently was ordered to Forts Clark, Ringgold, Eagle Pass and Brown, Tex., a small detachment being sent to each of these outlying posts. When the 12th Cavalry was organized the Artillery was collected at Fort Clark, being relieved by the former, where the organization of the two present companies was begun.

These companies, the 12th and 125th, have received a good lot of recruits and are now first class organizations, well officered, and will make a favorable impression at their new station in the East. They will participate in the fall maneuvers.

Capt. R. H. McMaster, who is in command of the 125th Company, will be in charge of the troop train, as ranking officer present. Capt. W. C. Rafferty, commanding the 12th Company, has been on leave of absence which expired in the early part of June, and is now at Fort H. G. Wright in command, waiting the arrival of his company.

When these companies leave the post the very congested state of affairs will be relieved to a great extent. The troops now in camp will be assigned to barracks, and the officers who have been living together in single quarters will be more comfortably located.

#### VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, June 18, 1902.

Miss Bozard, who has been the guest of Mrs. Fenner since the departure of the 7th, left Thursday week for San Francisco to join her sister, Mrs. Farnsworth.

The pleasant informal ping pong party given by Mrs. Nye on her lawn was a delightful change much enjoyed by all her guests. The last game was between Miss Rawolle and Capt. W. A. Bethel, the latter carrying off the prize. Mrs. Nye's guests were Mrs. Goodale, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Hawthorne, Major and Mrs. R. K. Evans, Mrs. French, Mrs. O'Neil, Miss Troup, Miss Hamilton, Miss Trotter, Miss McCammon, Captain Richardson, Captain Bethel, Dr. Gilchrist, Lieutenants Bushfield, Lawson and Dewey.

Mrs. Clarke, who has been the guest of Col. and Mrs. G. A. Goodale, left for her home in the East after a pleasant stay of several weeks at Vancouver Barracks.

All who attended the Friday night's hop enjoyed a very pleasant little supper afterward, at Capt. and Mrs. Hawthorne's. Their guests were Capt. and Mrs. B. F. Hardaway, Lieut. and Mrs. R. H. Fenner, Miss Rawolle, Miss Bozard, Capt. and Mrs. Carl Reichmann, Mrs. French, Miss Pratt, Miss McCammon, Capt. W. P. Richardson, Wilson and Bethel, Lieut. Hiram E. Mitchell, Bushfield, Nelson, Lawson and Dewey, Dr. Gilchrist and Mr. Woodbury, and Mr. Childs from Portland.

An entertainment was given under the management of Mrs. Ebert at the Post hall last week for the benefit of the Woman's Refuge Home of Portland. The program, which consisted of songs, recitations, and music by the 17th Infantry band, was enjoyed by a large audience, particularly Master Dobson's "Holy City" and Miss Dorris Ball's recitation of the "Wandering Minstrel's Dream." The other performers were Mrs. Logan, Miss Blanch Robeson and Miss Edythe Clark.

Capt. W. A. Bethel, who is acting as chief quartermaster during Col. J. W. Jacobs' absence, has advertised for bids for the erection of a double set of officers' quarters, to cost between \$8,000 and \$8,000. The house, when completed, will stand on the large lot at the east end of the officers' line.

#### FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Tex., June 20, 1902.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Harry L. Haskell, 12th Inf., arrived at the post this week from Fort Douglas, Utah, and relieved Major C. P. Terrett of the command of the garrison. Colonel Haskell has taken the quarters occupied by Captain Hardin, while some necessary repairs are being made in the commanding officers' quarters.

Gen. Juan Hernandez, commanding general of the Mexican army, was a recent visitor in El Paso from his headquarters in the city of Mexico.

Mrs. E. P. Wolfe, wife of Surgeon Wolfe, left this week to spend the hot months at her home in South Carolina.

The number of soldiers at the post was considerably increased this week by the arrival of seventy-five recruits.

Miss Kathleen Wickham from Kenet, Mo., arrived from the East this week and is a guest of Major and Mrs. T. H. Logan. She came on to attend the marriage of Miss Myrtle Logan and her brother, Lieut. Frank D. Wickham.

Mrs. Carter, wife of Lieut. Robert D. Carter, left this week to spend several months with her father and mother in Washington D.C.

Lieut. Frank D. Wickham received his transfer last week from the 18th Infantry to the 12th Infantry, stationed at this post, and immediately reported for duty with his new command.

#### FATE OF LIEUTENANT STOCKLY.

Particulars as to the disappearance of 2d Lieut. Paul D. Stockly, 21st Inf., as secured from native sources:

In January, 1900, Lieutenant Stockly was on duty with a battery of mountain artillery operating in Cavite and Batangas with a part of the 38th, U.S.V. On Jan. 11, the battery was encamped on Mount Sungay, on the trail from Silang, Cavite, to Talisay, Batangas, and perhaps midway between the two pueblos or towns.

The range of mountains separates or divides the two towns. Talisay is on the north end of Lake Taal, Batangas, and is the first pueblo to be reached on the trail from Silang. It is on the main trail to Tanauan through Ambulong, there being a good wagon road through these places after leaving the mountains.

On the 12th, two or three or more companies of the 38th marched over this road early in the morning. Later in the day Lieutenant Stockly started alone on the trail and endeavored to overtake the companies who had preceded him by only about six hours. He reached Talisay all right, mounted on an American horse and armed with a revolver. He is reported to have had a large sum of money on his person.

On reaching Talisay he saw the Presidente and asked the road to Tanauan. The Presidente told him the road was a straight one and could not be missed, that all he had to do was to follow the road he was on: that there was no other way. Without dismounting he started

to the east on the right road but soon returned, saying that he had seen some suspicious looking men, and again asked if there wasn't another road or trail to Tanauan. The Presidente answered "No," but a bystander answered "Yes, there is, come with me and I will show you." He led him toward the west, the direction just opposite to the way he should have gone. When near Banga, a barrio of Talisay, between Banga and Balas on the lake and near the shore, he was set upon by a party of natives who first stoned him, and when he fell, took his revolver from him, shooting him with it; then they stabbed and cut him again and again with bolos.

The names of some of these natives are Pedro Capua, Santiago de Luna, Cipriano Romula, Rafael Para and Lucio Mendoza. The first named has been caught and tried by a military commission. The others are still at large. Stockly's body was buried in the sand near the lake, but was afterwards taken up and thrown into the lake. Three or four days later the body was washed ashore; it was then weighted with stones and again thrown into the deep waters of the lake far from the shore. It has never since been seen. Stockly's horse and equipments were later seen in the town of Taal, in the southern part of the province and in the possession of de Luna. Some weeks later his shoes were found on a native. The man is confined in Bilibid. The pistol and balance of his clothing were never afterwards seen, so far as is known.

Statement of Pedro Capua: "I was talking with the lieutenant (Stockly) in Talisay. He asked me the road to Tanauan and promised me ten pesos if I would show it to him. He was on an American horse. When just outside of the pueblo of Talisay we saw some insurgents who fired on us. The lieutenant turned and ran his horse back to Talisay. I remained where I was. In a few moments the lieutenant was out of sight. I returned to my home in Talisay. I did not help to kill the American lieutenant. I heard that night that he had been killed."

Statement of Tamaso Mendoza: "I was hiding in the mountains from about Jan. 10 to Feb. 10, 1900 (about a month), when I came down out of the mountains I heard the people of Talisay talking about the killing of an American officer. He had been killed about a month when I came down out of the mountains. The people of Talisay told me that Santiago de Luna, Cipriano Romula, Rafael Para and Pedro Capua killed the lieutenant."

WM. H. C. BOWEN,  
Major 5th Inf., Commanding Tanauan.

#### RULING ON A QUESTION OF RANK.

The Judge Advocate General of the Navy, at the request of the Secretary of the Navy, has made a ruling on the relative rank of Col. George C. Reid and Col. Green C. Goodloe of the Marine Corps. The question arose under that section of the Act of March 2, 1867, which provides: "That in computing the length of service of any officer of the Army, in order to determine what allowance and payment of additional or longevity rations he is entitled to, and also in fixing the relative rank to be given to an officer as between himself and others having the same grade and date of appointment and commission, there shall be taken into account and credited to such officer whatever time he may have actually served, whether continuously or at different periods, as a commissioned officer of the United States, either in the Regular Army, or since the 19th day of April, 1861, in the Volunteer service, either under appointment or commission from the governor of a State, or from the President of the United States; and the provisions herein contained as to relative rank shall apply to all appointments that have already been made under the 'Act to fix the military peace establishment of the United States,' approved July 28, 1866."

The Judge Advocate General proceeds as follows: "The substance of this Act was codified in the Revised Statutes in Section 1213, and the question of the relative rank between officers having the same grade and date of appointment and commission must be determined in accordance with the requirements of said Act. It appears from your statement of facts, that until May 17, 1877, Colonel Reid outranked Colonel Goodloe by seniority in commission, on that day Colonel Goodloe was appointed major and paymaster, and subsequently, on May 2, 1894, Colonel Reid was appointed major, adjutant and inspector. Both of these last named commissions were appointments by selection at the discretion of the appointing power, and were not promotions under the statutes regulating such promotions. From May 17, 1877, therefore, Colonel Goodloe outranked Colonel Reid by seniority of commission, and on March 3, 1899, under the Act of March 3, 1899 (30 Stats. L. 1008), both officers were promoted to the rank of Colonel.

"If the promotion of the two officers in question on March 3, 1899, gives them the same grade and date of appointment and commission, then it is obvious that Colonel Reid outranks Colonel Goodloe, inasmuch as Colonel Reid was commissioned a second lieutenant five years prior to Colonel Goodloe. If, on the contrary, such promotion on March 3, 1899, is not to be regarded as an 'appointment' within R. S. 1213, then the relative rank of the two officers, as it existed between March 17, 1877, to March 3, 1899, remains unaffected.

"This question has already been considered by this Department, and made the subject of official opinions. On Feb. 21, 1881, upon the request of the Secretary of War, Attorney General Devens (17 Op. 24), held that a promotion was an 'appointment' within the meaning of the Act of Congress already cited. As this opinion was opposed to the practice of the War Department as it had theretofore existed since the passage of the Act, the Secretary of War, on May 6, 1881, requested this Department to consider the question. This Department, in an opinion by Attorney General MacVeagh (17 Op. 195), reconsidered its former opinion, and reversed the conclusion therein reached. The conclusion of that opinion is thus stated by Attorney General MacVeagh:

"I am constrained, therefore, to advise you that the word 'appointment' in Section 1213, of the Revised Statutes, applied only to the original entry of the officer into the regular service, or subsequent appointment by selection; but that it does not apply to promotions by seniority as defined in the Regulations of the Army."

"This conclusion was reaffirmed by an opinion of Attorney General Brewster on May 15, 1882 (17 Op. 252). It is contended in the brief of argument submitted by Colonel Reid that these opinions of Attorneys General MacVeagh and Brewster, as well as the legislation which they sought to interpret, should be limited to cases where promotions of two officers claiming precedence by relative rank were in the same department of the Service. He contends that inasmuch as their respective lineal ranks by promotion were independent of each other, such promotions must be regarded as having all the force and effect of 'appointments' within the meaning of R. S. 1213.

"In my opinion, neither the Section of the Revised Statutes referred to, nor the two opinions of this Department which interpret it, are thus limited in their application. The section cited does not support to regulate the relative rank in the same department of the Army, but is

apparently intended to fix the relative rank between the various officers of the different departments of the Army by giving to such officers, where 'the same grade and date of appointment and commission' exist, the benefit of seniority in service, whether as a volunteer or regular. To hold that promotions are appointments where the officers thus promoted are in different departments, but are not appointments where they are in the same department, is to narrow the application of the statute by reading into its general provisions a substantial qualification, of which its language gives no suggestion. I presume it is as important to have a method of determining the question of relative rank between officers of different departments as it is between officers of the same department, and I cannot conclude that the Act of Congress was intended to meet one contingency and ignore the other. The opinions of Attorneys General MacVeagh and Brewster do not suggest any such distinction. Their opinions had reference to the military establishment of the United States. As Attorney General MacVeagh clearly said:

"As I understand it, a clear and well-defined distinction between appointment and promotion has existed and been recognized in the War Department continuously since the establishment of the Army. Appointment is the selection of persons, not now in the Army, as officers of it, or the designation by selection of an officer already in the Army to a vacancy which is not required by the law or the regulations to be filled by promotion according to seniority. Promotion is the advancement of officers already in the Army, according to seniority, to vacancies happening in the different arms of the service, and according to rules prescribed by law or by regulations having the force of law. I understand also that since the passage of the Act of March 2, 1867, it has been the uniform practice of your Department to fix the relative rank of officers receiving appointment, within the meaning of that term as herein defined, at the time of such appointment; and that their relative rank, thus fixed, is not thereafter disturbed by any subsequent promotion; but that subsequent promotion and rank is by seniority in the regular service."

"In this connection, the terms of the Act of Congress under which Colonel Goodloe and Colonel Reid were promoted are not without force. The provision reads: 'That the vacancies created by this act in the departments of the adjutant and inspector and paymaster shall be filled first by promotion according to seniority of the officers in each of these departments respectively, and then by selection from the line officers on the active list of the Marine Corps.'

"It will thus be seen that there is a distinction in the act between 'promotion' and appointments by 'selection.' For these reasons, I concur in the opinion which you expressed in ruling upon this case, that 'the mere promotion of two officers does not disturb their pre-existing relative rank,' and that, therefore, Colonel Goodloe continues to outrank Colonel Reid."

#### STATE TROOPS.

The 23d and the 14th Regiments of the New York Guard returned from their week's tour of duty at the State camp on June 21, being relieved by the 71st Regiment. Officers attached to general headquarters, in commenting on the work of these organizations, said that the errors which have been made have been errors of detail. The general routine work has been satisfactory. The officers in both regiments are well pleased with the work done, the men having received a great deal of practical training and being greatly benefited by the work. The 23d had 598 present, 784 on roll, and the 14th had 672 present out of 812 on roll. The absentee list, as will be seen, was heavy in both regiments.

Lieut. Col. William F. Judson, 12th New York, gave a dinner to the field and staff officers of the regiment at the University Club, New York, on June 23. Capt. H. C. Lyon, U.S.A., was a special guest. Later in the evening the party, upon invitation of Lieutenant Lee, A.Q.M., 12th, attended a performance at the Casino.

Charges alleging "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," have been preferred against Lieutenant Griffin, 14th New York. They are the outcome of a recent election for captain.

The polo committee of Squadron A of New York announces that a tournament will be begun at Van Cortlandt Park on Wednesday, July 2, at 5:30 P.M., for the Adjutants' Cup, offered by Lieut. R. C. Lawrence. The matches will be played as follows: July 2, Headquarters vs. Troop 2; July 9, Troop 1 vs. Troop 3; July 16, finals.

Governor Kimball has revoked the order for the annual encampment of the brigade of Rhode Island militia, on account of the prolonged service on riot duty at Pawtucket which has subjected the State to heavy expenses and compelled the men to be long absent from their regular employment.

Companies of the 1st Regiment of the National Guard of New Jersey and the 1st troop cavalry of Newark, were ordered out shortly before midnight of June 19 by Governor Murphy for strike duty in Paterson. Brigadier General Campbell was in command of the troops. Col. R. Heber Bretnall was in command of the infantrymen, and Capt. R. Wayne Parker of the troop. The troops rendered efficient service.

Commissions have been issued to George W. Freyermuth and Harry Faulkner, as captain and 1st lieutenant in the Indiana National Guard. They have been assigned to Co. F, 3d Regiment, stationed at South Bend. Hoyt McClain, captain of Co. D, Indianapolis, 2d Regiment, has been commissioned regimental adjutant. William G. Conly has been elected to fill the vacancy in the captaincy in Co. D, Ralph Teetor to be 1st lieutenant and Fred McAdams to be 2d lieutenant.

The crews in the different boats at instruction of the Second Naval Battalion of New York, on Sunday, June 8, had a good test of their practical seamanship on that date during the severe squall, but all reported home in safety. The First Division crew in the steam launch came down from Peekskill. The Second Division crew in command of Ensign G. C. Brexendorf in the cutter was caught in the squall while in the upper bay, but rode it out safely after a lively time. The Fourth Division crew was in Gravesend Bay, and returned after the blow subsided.

The report of the Adjutant General of New York for the year 1901, which has just been issued in bound form, is one of the largest volumes of annual reports ever issued from the office, containing 384 pages including a number of appendixes giving reports of Major General Roe, Capt. J. W. Miller, etc. It is an interesting document.

A recently elected officer of the New York Guard, whose ambition to appear in uniform, ran away with his judgment, purchased a uniform, and wore it on parade before he had passed the examining board. This plain violation of Regulations led the examining board to turn him down when he appeared before it, and that uniform is now for sale at a large discount.

The U.S.S. Oneda of the District of Columbia Naval Militia, with General Harries and a party aboard, returned to her dock June 9 after a cruise of several days down the Potomac river and about Chesapeake Bay.

The Fourth Division of the Second Naval Battalion, of New York, with all its camp equipment, will go in boats to Sandy Hook July 3, and remain over the



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4th and 5th. A detail of men from the Signal Division will accompany the Fourth Division on its expedition. Lieut. C. O. Brinkerhoff (junior grade) recently elected, has received his commission, and also Lieutenant Crossing of the First Division. The U.S. Aileen used by the battalion, is at present in dry dock being overhauled in preparation for summer work.

### PUNISHMENT OF CONTEMPT BY SUMMARY COURTS.

Navy Department, Washington, June 25, 1902.

Sir—The Department has carefully considered the record of proceedings of the summary courts-martial held at the marine barracks at the Navy Yard under your command in the case of James S. Kent, private, U.S. Marine Corps, in connection with certain reports made by the members of the court, by the recorder, and by the commanding officer of the marine barracks at the yard, upon the action of the court in undertaking to punish the recorder for contempt.

The commanding officer of the marine barracks, the convening authority, disapproved and set aside the proceedings of the court in so far as they related to the matter of contempt, and referred the question to you for your action, submitting at the same time statements from the court and from the recorder.

In your communication of May 10, 1902, to the commanding officer of the marine barracks you express general concurrence in his action, and also in his statement that this appears to be the first instance "of any attempt having been made by a summary court to punish in any way for contempt." The court cites as its authority for the action taken:

Article 42 of the Articles for the Government of the Navy, and certain notes upon the subject of punishment by military courts for contempt found in Winthrop's Military Law, Volume 1, pp. 455-60-63, Ed. 1896. Article 42 reads:

"Whenever any person refuses to give his evidence or to give it in the manner provided by these articles, or prevaricates, or behaves with contempt to the court,

it shall be lawful for the court to imprison him for any time not exceeding two months."

Although it appears under the heading, "General Courts-Martial," the powers conferred by this article are not in terms restricted to such courts. In naval practice, however, it has never been held to be applicable to summary courts, which latter tribunals are of limited jurisdiction, both as to the persons triable by them and the sentences which they may impose. Furthermore, such courts have at hand a means of enforcing orderly behavior and conduct in their presence by reporting an offender to the convening authority under the provisions of Article 1847 of the Navy Regulations. While, therefore, the statute, Article 42, may be broad enough to confer upon summary courts-martial authority to punish even its recorder for contempt, the procedure above outlined is deemed by the Department to be appropriate and sufficient in the case of such courts, and, particularly, as they may be composed, as in this case, of officers who lack the experience to enable them to properly use a power so important, in its nature arbitrary, and demanding the exercise in a high degree of judicial discretion.

The doubt in this case was, in view of the record and the disclosures of the accompanying papers, which show on the part of the court and the recorder an absence of appreciation of the dignity and importance of the duty devolving upon it, wisely resolved, and the inadvisability of extending to these inferior courts such peremptory powers is emphasized.

In this connection it is learned that while the Army statute has been regarded as likewise broad enough to authorize inferior courts to punish for contempt, such power, if it exists, is not in practice exercised.

The question of the power of summary courts to punish for contempt has rarely heretofore, if ever, arisen, and is not likely to arise in practice the convening authority being as a rule readily accessible. The only case known (22400-S.C.M., case of Private John W. Birkett) presenting a question at all similar is one in which a summary court sitting at the marine barracks, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., in 1897, undertook to punish the recorder by spreading upon its record words censuring him for what the court regarded as negligence and inattention. This action was disapproved by the Department.

You will acquaint the commanding officer of marines and the members and recorder of the court with the contents of this communication.

Very respectfully,

W. H. Moody, Secretary.

Rear-Admiral Albert S. Barker, U.S.N., Commandant,  
Navy Yard, New York.

The U.S.S. Solace, has sailed from Honolulu on her way to Manila, but has gone to the last named port by way of the Island of Guam. The Solace carries money for the payment of men and officers on the island, and in addition has on board considerable ammunition and stores of all sorts for the garrison of the island.

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### BORN.

BURGESS.—At Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., June 12, 1902, a daughter to the wife of Capt. L. R. Burgess, Art. Corps, U.S.A.

COOKE.—On Flag Day, June 14, to Lieut. and Mrs. E. Hugh Cooke, a son, at Washington, D.C. Lieut. Cooke, 10th U.S. Infantry is in the Philippines, at Mindanao out in the field.

LINCOLN.—At Liberty, Mo., June 22, 1902, to the wife of Lieut. G. S. Lincoln, U.S.N., a daughter.

WALTON.—At 26 Mount Morris Park, New York city, June 8, 1902, to the wife of Lieut. Romulus F. Walton, 10th U.S. Inf., a son.

### MARRIED

HUBBARD-SHIPMAN.—At New York City, June 25, 1902, Henry M. Hubbard to Miss Laura Shipman, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Jacob S. Shipman, and sister of the Rev. Herbert Shipman, chaplain of the U. S. Military Academy.

ISHAM-OTIS.—At Rochester, N.Y., June 24, 1902, Ralph Isham to Mary Louise Otis, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Ellwell S. Otis.

LANHAM-FEARING.—At Washington, D.C., June 24, 1902, Lieut. Lewis Lanham, Art. Corps to Miss Alice Mae Fearing, daughter of Mr. Isaiah Fearing.

MONFORT-MORRIS.—At Carpintina, Cal., June 25, 1902, by the Rev. Alfred Brown of Santa Barbara, Louise Morris daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Morris, and

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granddaughter of the late Lieut. Col. Thompson Morris, U.S.A., to George Dickson Monfort of Whatcom, Wash. SMITH-VARRIOS.—At Laredo, Tex., June 12, 1902, Capt. Guy H. B. Smith, 4th Inf., to Henrietta Sutnon Varios, daughter of Mrs. S. Sutnon.

### DIED.

BARDEN.—At Washington, D.C., June 15, 1902, Mr. Edwin J. Barden, father of Lieut. William J. Barden, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A.

BROCKLIN.—At Reading, Pa., June 22, 1902, P. C. Van Brocklin, grandfather of Lieut. R. N. Hayden, 7th U.S. Cav.

CLARK.—Mrs. Adelia F. Clark, aged 64 years, at Conneautville, Pa., June 18, 1902. Deceased was the wife of Dr. Anson T. Clark, and mother of Capt. Charles C. Clark, 5th U.S. Inf., and Miss S. Frances Clark.

HODGES.—On Monday, June 23, at sea, on board steamer Morro Castle, Antoinette, daughter of Major and Mrs. H. F. Hodges, in her eleventh year.

MINTOYNE.—At Brooklyn, N.Y., June 25, 1902, Naval Constr. William L. Mintoyn, U.S.N., retired.

MOORE.—At Brookline, Mass., on June 17, after a short illness of typhoid fever, Philip A. Locke, brother of Mrs. W. I. Moore, wife of Capt. W. I. Moore, U.S.N.

O'REILLY.—On June 18, 1902, at her residence in Montgomery County, Pa., in the 88th year of her age, Ellen Cecilia, widow of John O'Reilly, daughter of Major John Maitland, 92d Regiment of Pennsylvania Vols. (War of 1812), and mother of Col. Robert Maitland O'Reilly, assistant surgeon general, U.S.A.

PERKINS.—At Chicago, Ill., June 24, 1902, Mrs. Bertha Perkins, wife of Comdr. C. P. Perkins, U.S.N.

SCHENCK.—On June 21, 1902, in Philadelphia, suddenly, Pay Director Caspar Schenck, U.S.N., aged 66 years.

SHARP.—At Pittsburg, Pa., June 18, in the 28th year of his age, James R., son of Major Thomas Sharp, U.S.A. STANNARD.—At Burlington, Vt., June 30, 1902, Miss Emily Jane Stannard, widow of the late Gen. George J. Stannard, U.S.V.

STUART.—At New Windsor, Md., June 16, 1902, Mrs. Louise Foote Stuart, sister of the wife of Rear Admiral P. H. Cooper, U.S.N., and mother of the wife of Lieut. Victor Blue, U.S.N.

WHITELY.—At Batangas, P.I., June 21, 1902, 1st Lieut. Roland Whitely, Philippine Scouts.

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### FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The Berlin Vossische Zeitung says the Government intends to lay before the Reichstag a new naval bill which will ask for a squadron of battleships for service abroad.

A dispatch of June 24 to Lloyds from Cuxhaven says the German torpedo boat S42 and the British steamship Frisby collided near Kugelbaake. The torpedo boat sank and five of her crew were drowned. The remainder landed at Cuxhaven. The Frisby was slightly damaged.

A regulation recently adopted by the British War Office requires that any officer who has been placed in detention for mental derangement must be retired, no matter how temporary the derangement and how complete the cure may be.

The French have been making what they regard as excellent target practice from the guns of the Northern Squadron directed against the old wooden Surcouf, now transformed into a coal hulk, 164 feet long, 26 feet beam. At ranges varying from 2,187 yards to 4,375 yards, in a quarter of an hour the guns of the main and secondary batteries in 340 rounds, with 41 hits, sank the old hulk. There was a slight haze, with rain and a heavy swell. The mean number of hits was estimated to be 12 per cent., in relation to which the Yacht recalls the fact that the American average at Santiago was less than 3 per cent. The vessels engaged were the Formidable, Courbet, Admiral Trehouart, Bouvines, Valmy, Jemmapes, and Dupuy de Lome.

Press dispatches report that during some trials of the submarine boat Silure at Cherbourg three of the crew suffered from asphyxia, and the boat had to be raised with all speed to the surface.

There could be no stronger proof that the Boers had grown weary of the war than the alacrity with which they have surrendered in accordance with the terms of the peace agreement at Pretoria. The surrender in the Transvaal is complete, numbering 11,225 men and 10,813 rifles; the same result has been accomplished in the Orange River Colony where 5,395 men have surrendered with 5,280 rifles, and while the returns from Cape Colony

are as yet incomplete it is known that very few men are still in arms. The liberal terms granted by Great Britain and their eager acceptance by the Boers have brought the two races into fraternal relations which foreshadow an early restoration of prosperity in the conquered territories. An American, writing of the magnificent behavior of the Boers since the surrender, says in a letter to the Vienna correspondent of the London Times: "Our own Southern States, emancipated by defeat in the war of the rebellion from the curse of slavery and all that it entailed, constitute a fair parallel. Their property and loyalty to-day foreshadow what may be expected in South Africa in less time than has elapsed since Lee surrendered to Grant." It is by no means improbable, indeed, that the Boers were somewhat reconciled to surrender by a study of the magnificent results which have been accomplished in America through the honest fulfillment of the mutual obligations undertaken at Appomattox. It is estimated that the total number of Boers in the field from first to last was 80,000 men.

The British Navy League Journal for June announces that it will publish a guide to the coronation Naval Review which will contain articles by Rudyard Kipling, Hon. Sir Charles Dilke, Frank T. Bullen, Arnold White and many others of prominence. Full descriptions of all ships taking part in the review, together with a chart showing the position and class of each ship will be among the features and there will be in addition 25 photographic reproductions of ships present. The price of the guide is to be one shilling. It may be ordered of the Navy League Journal, 13 Victoria street, S. W. London. It is unfortunate that there is to be no naval review.

A comparative test, under like conditions was made some time ago by the Italian Government to determine the relative advantages of water-tube and cylindrical boilers, resulting in a report in favor of the former, as they gave an increased speed of one nautical mile per hour. Now the commission in charge of the tests, which includes an admiral, a commander, two naval constructors, two fleet engineers, and four other engineers, all in the naval service, has entered upon a series of exhaustive tests with the Varese and the Giuseppe Garibaldi, two vessels recently completed of 7,410 tons displacement, and with engines of 13,500 h.p. The ships are alike, except for their machinery, and they are fitted, the Giuseppe Garibaldi with Niclausse boilers and the Varese with Belleville boilers, which generate steam at 214 lb. pressure, although it is reduced to 155 lbs. at the engines. Exhaustive trials at various powers are to be undertaken by the Commission.

Concerning the ammunition pouches used by the British troops in South Africa, Col. J. T. Barrington, R. A., retired, in a letter to the Army and Navy Gazette says: "The intention of all these pouches partly fitted with tubes, was that the packets should serve as a reserve for the refilling of the tubes. The weak point, no doubt, in practice was, that before going into action the soldier broke up all his packages and stuffed the loose cartridges tightly into the compartments intended for solid packages, the result being that when one cartridge in a compartment was withdrawn the remainder became loose and were easily jerked out and lost. It should be remembered that pouches holding but 30 loose rounds each, and these by no means securely held in, formed part of the German equipment at the time, and all Continental troops were equipped with pouches, some to take packages, others loose cartridges. No army was equipped for a war like that in South Africa, which soon proved that a much larger quantity of ammunition and more easily accessible was requisite than pouches of any pattern could provide."

If we may credit the charges made by Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford during the Parliamentary debate on June 20, the British Navy is suffering from abuses quite as serious as those which official investigation has recently disclosed in the British Army. Lord Beresford declares that the Admiralty system is rotten, that the Admiralty has been guilty of gross extravagance and that because of its methods there is a general want of efficiency in the Navy upon which the existence of the empire depends. Instead of the 80,000 naval reserves which the establishment needs, Lord Beresford says it

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has only 20,000, and the engine rooms of the ships are thousands of men short. He holds that both the United States and France have better guns for their warships than England has, and that the judgment of all commissions of inquiry which have looked into the matter is that the present administration of the British naval establishment is incompetent, non-progressive and untrustworthy. This sweeping indictment from an officer of Lord Beresford's training and experience has naturally caused much astonishment in England, and it will probably lead to some vigorous efforts at reform. If Lord Beresford is correct, England is making the mistake of devoting too much energy to increasing the size of her fleets and too little to developing the efficiency of the individual ships.

### STEAMSHIP SAILINGS IN THE PACIFIC.

From San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, and Hong Kong, steamers of the Pacific Mail, Occidental and Oriental, and Toyo Kisen Kaisha steamship companies, sail as follows: Hong Kong Maru, June 28, China, July 8; Doric, July 16; Nippon Maru, July 24; Peru, Aug. 1; Coptic Aug. 9, American Maru, Aug. 16; city of Peking, Aug. 26.

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 Department of the Lakes—Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A.  
 Division of the Philippines—Headquarters, Manila. Major Gen. A. R. Chaffee.  
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 Dept. of North Philippines—Address Manila.  
 Dept. of South Philippines—Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A. Address Cebu, Island of Cebu, P. I.  
 Department of California—Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Robert P. Hughes, U.S.A.  
 Department of the Columbia—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Brig. Gen. G. M. Randall, U. S. A.  
 Department of the Colorado—Headquarters, Denver Colo. Brig. General Frederick Funston, U.S.A.  
 Department of the Missouri—Headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. J. C. Bates, U. S. A.  
 Department of Dakota—Headquarters, St Paul, Minn. Brig. General W. A. Kobbie, U.S.A.  
 Department of Texas—Headquarters San Antonio, Tex. Col. W. C. Forbush, 12th Cav., commanding.  
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 2d Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H. Fort Myer, Va.; A, B, C, D, I and K, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Troops L and M at Fort Sheridan, Ill.  
 3d Cav.—Headquarters Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; Troops E and F, Yosemite National Park, Cal. G and H, Fort Apache, Ariz. Address other companies of the regiment, San Francisco, Cal. for the present. They are under orders to return there from Manila.  
 4th Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kan.; E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.  
 5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, address Manila, P. I.; Troops E, F, G and H, ordered to the Philippines, via San Francisco.  
 6th Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila, P. I.  
 7th Cav.—Entire regiment, Chickamauga Park, Ga.  
 8th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; A, B, C and D, Fort Sill, Okla. Ty.; I, K, L and M, Fort Riley, Kan.  
 9th Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila, P. I.  
 10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E, F, G, H, Manila. Will return to the United States as soon as transportation is available.  
 11th Cav.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.  
 12th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Clark, Tex.; A, B, C, D, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.  
 13th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops B, D, I, K, and M, Fort Meade, S. D.; A and C, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; and H, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; E and F, Fort Keogh, Mont.; I, Fort Yates, N. Dak.  
 14th Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort Grant, Ariz.; A, Fort Russell, Wyo., (temporarily); B,

and D, Fort Huachuaca, Ariz. C, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo. (temporarily); E and H, Fort Logan, Colo.; F and G, Fort Wingate, N. Mex.

15th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila.

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#### Field Artillery.

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#### COAST ARTILLERY.

1st Co., Fort De Soto, Fla.; 2d Co., Fort Wright, Fishers Island, N. Y.; 3d Co., Fort Getty, S. C.; 4th Co., Jackson Barracks, La.; 5th Co., Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga.; 6th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 7th Co., Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 8th Co., Fort Morgan, Ala.; 9th Co., Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 10th Co., Fort Getty, S. C.  
 11th Co., Key West Barracks, Fla.; 12th Co., Fort Wright, New York; 13th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 14th Co., Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga.; 15th Co., Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 16th Co., Fort Preble, Me.; 17th, Fort Sill, Okla.; 18th, Fort Sill, Okla.; 19th, Fort Sill, Okla.; 20th, Fort Sill, Okla.; 21st, Fort Sill, Okla.; 22d, 23d and 24th Cos., Havana, Cuba.  
 25th Co., Fort Flagler, Puget Sound, Washington; 26th Co., Manila, P. I.; 27th Co. and 29th Co., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 30th Co., San Diego Barracks, Cal.; 31st Co., Manila, P. I.; 32d Co., Fort Slocum, Alaska; 33d Co., Fort Canby, Wash.; 34th Co., Fort Stevens, Ore.; 35th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 36th Co., Manila; 37th Co., Fort Washington, Md.; 38th Co., Fort Caswell, N. C.; 39th Co., Fort McHenry, Md.; 40th Co., Fort Howard, Baltimore, Md.  
 41st Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 42d Co., Fort Mott, N. J.; 43d Co., Fort Terry, N.Y.; 44th Co., Fort Washington, Md.; 45th Co., Fort DuPont, Del.; 46th Co., Fort Strong, Mass.; 47th Co., Fort Mifflin, Pa.; 48th Co., Fort Hancock, N. J.; 49th Co., Fort Columbus, Governors Island, N. Y.; 50th Co., Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 51st Co., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 52d Co., Fort Columbus, N. Y.; 53d Co., Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 54th Co., Fort Totten, N. Y.; 55th Co., Fort Hancock, N. J.; 56th Co., San Juan, P. R.; 57th Co., Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 58th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 59th Co., San Juan, P. R.; 60th, Presidio, Cal.; 61st, Fort Baker, Cal.; 62d Co., Fort Mason, Cal.; 63d Co., Fort Casey, Washington; 64th Co., Fort Miles, Cal.; 65th, Fort McDowell, Cal.; 66th and 67th, Camp McKinley, Honolulu, H. I.; 68th, Fort Baker, Cal.; 69th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 70th, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 71st Fort Casey, Wash.; 72d Co., Fort Greble, R. I.; 73d, Fort Monroe, Va.; 74th, Fort Williams, Me.; 75th, Fort Preble, Me.; 76th Co., Fort Banks, Mass.; 77th Co., Fort Warren, Mass.; 78th and 79th Cos., Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.; 80th Co., Fort Schuyler, N.Y.; 81st Co., Fort Slocum, N. Y.; 82d Co., Fort Totten, N. Y.; 83d, Fort Columbus, N.Y.; 84th, Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; 85th and 86th, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 87th, Fort Totten, N. Y.; 88th, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; 89th, Fort Banks, Mass.; 90th, Fort McHenry, Md.; 91st, Jackson Barracks, La.; 92d, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 93d, Fort Stevens, Oreg.; 94th Fort Flagler, Wash.; 95th, Fort Hancock, N. J.; 96th, Fort Warren, Boston, Mass.; 97th, Fort Adams, R. I.; 98th, Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; 99th, Fort Morgan, Ala.; 100th, Fort Terry, N.Y.; 101st, Fort Totten, N.Y.; 102d, Fort Caswell, N.C.; 103d, Fort Howard, Md.; 104th, Fort Washington, Md.; 105th, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; 106th, Camp Skagway, Alaska.  
 107th, Fort Preble, Me.; 108th, Fort Williams, Me.; 109th, Fort Greble, R. I.; 110th, Fort Adams, R. I.; 111th, Fort Dade, Fla.; 112th, Fort DuPont, Del.; 113th, Fort McHenry, Md.; 114th, Fort Totten, N. Y.; 115th, San Diego, Cal.; 116th, Fort Screven, Ga.; 117th, Co., Fort Getty, S. C.; 118th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 119th, Fort Delaware, Del.; 120th Co., Fort Strong, Mass.; 121st Co., Key West Barracks, Fla.; 122d Co., Fort Columbus, N.Y.; 123d Co., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 124th Co., Fort Constitution, N.H.; 125th Co., Fort Trumbull, Conn.; 126th Co., Fort Warren, Mass.

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### INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P. I.  
 2d Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.  
 3d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, L and M, Fort Thomas, Ky.; E, F, G and H, ordered to Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind., will remain at Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., until July 1902. K, Columbia, Tenn.  
 4th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Cos. A, B and C, Fort Brown, Tex.; D and E, Fort Ringgold, Tex.; F and H, Fort McIntosh, Tex.; G, Camp Eagle Pass, Tex.  
 5th Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P. I.  
 6th Inf.—Arrived at San Francisco, Cal., from Manila, June 22. Address San Francisco, Cal., for the present. Will be stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.  
 7th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, E, F, G, and I, K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; Cos. C, D, H and M, sailed from Manila June 12 for San Francisco; Headquarters and Cos. A, B, E, F, G, I, K and L, ordered to Philippines.  
 8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P. I.; A, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; B, Fort Davis, Alaska; C, Fort Egbert, Alaska; D, Fort Gibbon, Alaska.  
 9th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, N.Y.; Cos. B, Pekin, China. Address China via San Francisco, and A, C, D, Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N.Y.  
 10th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.  
 11th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.  
 12th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Douglas, Utah; E and F, Fort Apache, Ariz.; G and H, Fort Du Chesse, Utah; I, K, L and M, Fort Bliss, Tex.  
 13th.—Arrived at San Francisco, Cal., from Manila, June 22. Address mail for the present to San Francisco, Cal.  
 14th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich.; I, K, L and M, Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y.; A, B, C, and D, Fort Brady, Mich.  
 15th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.  
 16th Inf.—Sailed from Manila June 12 for San Francisco, Cal. Address there.  
 17th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, C, D, E, F, G, H and L, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; B, Fort Lawton; I, Boise Barracks, Idaho; K and M, Fort Wright, Wash.  
 18th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, Fort Russell, Wyo.; Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, Fort Logan, Colo., L, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.  
 19th Inf.—Left Manila, May 28, for San Francisco, Cal. Address there for present.  
 20th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Columbus Barracks, Ohio.  
 21st Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. B, C, E, F, G, H, Fort Snelling, Minn.; Cos. A and D, Fort Keogh, Montana; Cos. I, K, L, M, Fort Yates, North Dakota.  
 22d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Crook, Neb.; Cos. A and D, Fort Reno, Okla. T.; B, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; C, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.  
 23d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; I, K, L and M, Fort McPherson, Ga.  
 24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K and M, address Manila, P. I.; L, Seattle, Wash., (temporarily at Fort Missoula, Mont.)  
 25th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.  
 26th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.  
 27th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.  
 28th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.  
 29th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.  
 30th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.  
 Porto Rico Provisional Regt.—Headquarters and A, B, C, San Juan; E, F, G, Henry Barracks, Cayey; H, Mayaguez, P. R.; D, Ponce, P. R.

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## SMART SET FOR JULY.

The Smart Set for July opens with a novelette by Edward S. Van Zile, entitled "Clarissa's Troublesome Baby." In it a situation as novel as it is striking affords the author opportunity for scenes at once absorbing in their interest and bubbling over with humor. Among the short stories especially noteworthy are: "The Discovery of Claudia," a study in temperaments, by Marguerite Tracy; "Afternoon in Arden," a modernized idyll, by James Branch Cabell; "Riccardo of the Gray Eyes," a love-story, by Guy Wetmore Carryl; "The Betty Syndicate," a social satire, by Beatrice Heron-Maxwell; "The Vengeance of Mr. Livingstone," a comedy of intrigue, by Justus Miles Forman; "Dying Fires," a story, by Frank Norris; "In the Days of Our Egotism," bit of psychological fiction, by Douglas Story; "The Haunted Knock-er," a weird tale, by Edith Sessions Tupper; and "Behind Green Portieres," a strange narrative, by John Regnault Ellyson. Gilbert M. Parker, M.P., contributes a very timely article, "The Crowning of the King," in which he discusses the significance of the Coronation of Edward VII.; and the Duchess of Somerset contributes an essay, entitled "Relating to Toasts Past and Present." In the total of contents there are fifty signed contributions, besides the bits of humor in prose and verse scattered throughout the number.

## EXTENDS ITS LINE.

Southern Railway Extends its Line to Jacksonville—the Gateway to Florida, the "Land of Flowers."

The Southern Railway has recently constructed a road from Jesup, Ga., to Folkston, Ga., thus shortening the distance between Savannah, Ga., and Jacksonville, Fla., 27 miles. Beginning July 1, 1902, the Southern Railway will operate its superb passenger trains from the East through Savannah, Ga., to and from Jacksonville, Fla., its entire train equipment, including conductors and other trainmen running through without change, thus establishing Jacksonville its Florida terminus, and furnishing additional facilities for comfortable and rapid transit between the East and Florida and the Republic of Cuba.

## EASILY ACCOUNTED FOR.

Mr. Ware, the Commissioner of Pensions, received a letter from a man in Illinois a few days ago which read:

"I am now getting a pension of \$30 a month. Recently the Lord has prospered me, and I do not think I should get so much money. I gave my services to the country, and I think I should have some pension, of course, and I think \$30 a month is too much. Is there any way I can have my pension reduced or suspended

while I enjoy the prosperity that is mine at present?"

This is the only request for a reduction of pension ever received by the bureau. It was referred to the pension examiner in the district where the man lived, who reported as follows:

"I have the honor to inform you that the person who applied for a reduction in his pension is now in the insane asylum at this place, and has been for some time."—New York Tribune.

## NOT A TRADE MARK.

The controversy over the word "Angostura" still goes on, and it is not likely to be settled definitely before the year 2000, if then. Recently J. W. Wuppermann obtained injunctions restraining several parties from using the word "Angostura," although C. W. Abbott & Co., are protected by the decision of the New York Supreme Court rendered in 1893. In his opinion the Judge said:

"It is apparent on principle, and it is well settled by authority, that no one can acquire the exclusive right to use a geographical name or term which denotes the nature of the article to which it is applied." Also:

"The evidence in this case shows that the defendants (Abbott) and not the plaintiffs (Siegert) first used the word 'Angostura' to designate an article sold on the markets."

The Judge plainly implied that "Angostura" cannot be trade-marked, and that C. W. Abbott & Co., Baltimore, have the first claim.

We clip the following anecdotes from the Canadian Military Gazette:

The Duke of Wellington once met, by accident, an officer in a state of inebriety. "Look here, sir," said the Iron Duke, "what would you do if you met one of your men in the condition in which I find you?"

The officer drew himself up, gave the military salute, and replied, with great gravity, "I would not condescend to speak to the brute." His wit saved him his commission.

Some years ago a battery of artillery was at big gun practice at Bermuda. One of the guns (a 38-ton) was found to have a serious flaw. The officer in charge, not caring to risk half a dozen valuable lives, inquired:

"Sergeant, have we any time-expired men here?"

"Yes, sir," answered the sergeant. Paddy Jackson has just completed his time."

"Well, then," replied the thoughtful officer, "Paddy Jackson will fire the gun." And Paddy Jackson did fire the gun, happily with no fatal result.

Daniel O'Connell once told the House of Commons an amusing story of bribery. A farmer in the County of Wexford was promised a position for his son in return



Gibe the grocer  
five cents  
and say

**Zu Zu**

He'll understand that you  
want the little ginger  
snaps that come in the  
In-er-seal package.



for his vote for a member of the Loftus family. The father's ambition for the boy aimed at a serjeantry in the artillery; but Lord Loftus, on applying for this post for the youth, was informed that it was totally impossible to grant his request, inasmuch as it required a previous service of six years to qualify a candidate for the position. "Does it require six years to qualify him for a lieutenancy?" demanded Lord Loftus. "Certainly not," was the answer. "Well, can't you make him a lieutenant, then?" rejoined Lord Loftus. "Where-upon," said O'Connell, "the fellow was made a lieutenant for no better reason than just because he was not fit to be a serjeant."

The contract recently taken by the American Wood Fireproofing Company, of 156 Fifth avenue, New York, for fireproofing nearly a million feet of lumber

to be used in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's new building at 23d street and 4th avenue, New York, is said to be the largest ever given for fireproofed wood. This company is also treating wood for the 25-story Hanover National Bank building at Pine and Nassau streets, New York, and has a large amount of work under way for the Navy Department, the wood to be used in warships now under construction.

Durgin's Com-brush, lately advertised in our columns, will probably become very popular in the Army. It really answers all the purposes of hair brush and comb, and is easily carried in the pocket. The bristles are of superior quality and do not wear out. Murphy, Leavens & Co., the makers, have been in business at 15 Devonshire street, Boston, Mass., for seventy-three years.

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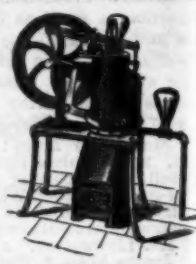


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